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CONTENTS :

	PAGE
SIR EDWIN LUTYENS, O.M.	37
JOURNAL	37
MEMORANDUM TO LORD JUSTICE SCOTT'S COMMITTEE	39
THE CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING	41
HOUSING THE 1950 POPULATION	44
MEMBERS SERVING WITH THE FORCES	49
CORRESPONDENCE	47
THE R.I.B.A. EXAMINATIONS	47
REVIEW OF PERIODICALS	50
MEMBERSHIP LISTS	53
NOTICES *	54
MEMBERS' COLUMN	54



Sir Edwin Lutyens, O.M.

Journal

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS LIST

The outstanding award of interest to architects in the New Year Honours is the Order of Merit conferred on Sir Edwin Lutyens [F.]. The Order of Merit, which can be held by not more than 24 persons at a time, is awarded to persons "who have rendered exceptionally meritorious service in the Navy, Army, or Air Force, or who may have rendered exceptionally meritorious service towards the advancement of Art, Literature or Science." The heartiest congratulations from all members of the R.I.B.A. go to Sir Edwin—the first architect since the institution of the Order in 1902, to find a place within its distinguished membership.

Sir Edwin first became a Fellow of the R.I.B.A. in 1906. Since then he has twice served on the Council, from 1906-12 and 1920-1930, and was Vice-President in 1924-1925. He has also received the two highest British architectural awards, the Royal Gold Medal, in 1921, and the London Architectural Medal, in 1925.

Other New Year awards to members of the Royal Institute are : The C.B.E.'s conferred on Mr. T. P. Bennett [F.], who now is Director of Works in the Ministry of Works and Buildings, and on Mr. Richard Coppock [Hon. A.], General Secretary of the N.F.B.T.O.

Mr. Humphrey Pakington [F.] receives the O.B.E. in the Military division (Royal Naval list), and Mr. A. Rankine [A.], City Architect, Hull, receives the O.B.E. in the Civil division for services to Civil Defence.

OBITUARY

We greatly regret to record the death of Mr. J. A. Gotch, F.S.A., President of the R.I.B.A. in 1923-25. News of Mr. Gotch's death comes as we are going to press. A full obituary will be published in the next number.

We also regret to record the deaths of Mr. D. Barclay Niven [F.] and Mr. Andrew Prentice [F.], two members who at one time took prominent parts in architectural and R.I.B.A. affairs, and also of the Duke of Connaught, who was elected an Honorary

Fellow in 1879 and was by 40 years the senior in time of membership of any of the Institute's distinguished Honorary Fellows.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHRISTMAS LETTER TO SERVING MEMBERS

The following letter was sent at Christmas-time to all R.I.B.A. members serving with the Forces :

As President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, for myself and every member of the Council, may I send you, our members who are in the fighting forces, all good wishes for the New Year, and the assurance that you are constantly in our minds at this time.

Whether you are in the Navy or the Army or the Royal Air Force, or any of the Auxiliary services, whether you are enduring the bitter weather of the north or the heat of the desert sands, whether you are constantly attacking the enemy from the air, or training at home for the day when the Army will again make contact with him, you are serving the country as every good citizen wishes he could. We, who, because of age or other infirmity, are perforce compelled to remain civilian, realise our obligations to you and our responsibilities towards you.

The R.I.B.A. is doing everything possible to ensure that when our Victory is won, as it assuredly will be, there will be opportunities in post-war reconstruction for all architects who have risked their lives in the fighting forces of the Crown.

May the New Year bring you the happiness of the achievement of your aims.

W. H. ANSELL,

President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

A LECTURE ON RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE INTERIM REPORTS 3 AND 5

There will be a lecture on Interim Reports Nos. 3 and 5 of the Reconstruction Committee at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 30 February, at the R.I.B.A.

The subjects of these Reports are Legislation Affecting Town and Country Planning and Building Structure.

R.E. COMMISSIONS AND ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS

The following letter has been received from the War Office with reference to members and architectural students who hope to join the Royal Engineers. Those concerned are asked to communicate with the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

NOMINATION OF MEMBERS AND STUDENTS OF PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR SERVICE IN THE ROYAL ENGINEERS

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that it is desired to obtain particulars of members and students of professional institutions who are not already serving and are desirous of consideration for commission in the Royal Engineers, either through the Army Officers Emergency Reserve or after training in the ranks.

It will, therefore, be appreciated if you will kindly forward the names of members and students of your Institution who are desirous of consideration to the Under-Secretary of State, War Office (A.G.7), Cheltenham.

May the following information be furnished in respect of each applicant:—

1. Date of birth.
2. Private address.
3. Occupational classification number. *Not* industry letter. (Important—this information, if not known, can be obtained from the N.S. Officer at the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.)
4. Registration number under National Service (Armed Forces) Act (if registered), and date and place of registration under this Act.
5. Particulars of former military or O.T.C. service, if any, including details of any certificates obtained.

Accepted candidates, aged 31 and over, will be granted direct commissions through the A.O.E.R. Those under 31 may be granted direct commissions through the A.O.E.R. or offered entry into an officer cadet training unit, either after about six weeks' training in an other rank training unit, or after the normal other ranks training (i.e., four months in a training battalion, followed by six weeks' pre-O.C.T.U. training).

Any not selected for commissions at any stage will be disposed of as follows:—

- (a) If by that time the individual would be called up under the National Services (Armed Forces) Act had he remained in civil life, he will be posted to such duties as may be thought fit.
- (b) If he would not by then have been called up, he will be discharged.

The approximate numbers required from all sources are as follows:—

31 years of age and over for works services and transportation—80 a month.

Under 31 years of age (for R.E. units, including transportation)—no limit at present for suitable candidates.

The officers who are required for the transportation branch of the Royal Engineers include those having experience in railway construction or track maintenance, locomotive operating, mechanical workshops and marine engineering.

In the event of any member or student of your Institution receiving a calling-up notice he should immediately notify the War Office (A.G.7) in order that—

- (a) if called up for service in the Royal Engineers, consideration may be given to his qualifications for a commissioned rank;
- (b) if called up for service in another Arm, the question of his transfer to the Royal Engineers may be taken up, with subsequent consideration for commissioned rank.

This course is necessary in order to ensure that qualified engineers are suitably placed in the Army as quickly as possible.

[Signed]

B. S. VERLAND (Col.),
for Director of Organisation.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS INSURANCE ACTS

Attention is drawn to the letter on page 49 from Mr. Herbert Shepherd, Chairman of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society, with reference to the compulsory insurance of non-manual workers and the benefits offered by membership of the society.

STILL OPPORTUNITY TO REGISTER

The Architects' Registration Council have issued a new Regulation—No. 26 (7)—making it possible for a person who has not so far registered to do so on certain clearly defined conditions. These are:—

(i) that no previous application from him has been rejected by the Council; (ii) that he produces certificates in the form following, signed by not less than six architects who are members of one or other of the constituent bodies mentioned in sub-paragraphs (i) to (vi) of Paragraph 1 of the First Schedule to the Principal Act, and (iii) that his application is supported by a majority at a meeting of the Admission Committee attended by not less than 12 members, and such Committee, in deciding whether to give or withhold their support to the application, shall have an absolute discretion.

The certificates referred to are the testimonies provided by the applicant's professional colleagues that he has been in "bona fide practice . . . carrying on his profession as an architect habitually and as a means of livelihood" for a number of years (sufficient to satisfy the Admission Committee) prior to 29 July, 1938.

It appears that a few architects, among the majority who properly fulfilled their duty to register when they were first given the chance to do so, rather resent this concession to the laggards and some have even gone so far as to misinterpret the Regulation as a departure from the declared intentions of the Act.

The regulation is in no respect a departure from the intentions of the Act or a diversion of those intentions. No one, by it, can be admitted who would not have been eligible if he had made prompt application under the previous regulations and now a new applicant can only be admitted if he is able to elicit a substantial measure of support from his professional colleagues, first in testimonies to be laid before the Admission Committee and secondly on the Admission Committee itself.

These safeguards are ample:—

When this final and obviously limited contingent has been admitted the full stringency of the 1938 Act will begin to apply.

Some members of the R.I.B.A. and the Allied Societies have not yet registered. They are the members to whom this note is particularly directed, and they are, also, the ones who have most reason to be grateful for the consideration shown to them by the creation of this Regulation. The others—the majority—who registered long ago can also be grateful, and certainly need not resent this concession to their less prompt or less provident colleagues since a full register is a powerful register. The more complete it is the more all registered architects will benefit.

SCALE OF PROFESSIONAL FEES FOR PASSIVE AIR DEFENCE WORK FOR THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

The Officers of the Practice Committee have consulted with the officials of the Ministry of Supply concerning appropriate fees for architects in private practice engaged on Passive Air Defence work in connection with Ministry of Supply factories. A scale which it is thought can be reasonably applied to most of the work which falls under this heading has been drawn up and can be obtained on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS FROM THE SOVIET

The following telegram has been received by the Secretary from Kemenov, Chairman of V.O.K.S. the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with other countries, Kuibyshev:—

Society for Cultural Relations sends you hearty New Year Greetings. Confident this year will bring victory over Nazism for all friends world democracy. Kemenov.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE R.I.B.A. TO LORD JUSTICE SCOTT'S COMMITTEE

In the short time available the R.I.B.A. can only summarise their general conclusions on the points raised in the terms of reference on which Lord Justice Scott's Committee is asked to report. These can, however, be supplemented if desired when the full scope of the Committee's investigations is known.

1. **Terms of Reference.** It is understood that the short purpose of the Committee is how best to implement the report of the recent Royal Commission consistent with the maintenance of agriculture, the well-being of rural communities, and the preservation of rural amenities.

2. **Maintenance of Agriculture.** The necessity cannot be better expressed than in the words of Lord Justice Scott: "A contented and prosperous agricultural community is essential; the permanent welfare of our agriculture in peace-time is vital to us."

The advantages of a highly developed rural industry to the physical well-being of those engaged in it, which reacts to some extent on the people as a whole, justifies special measures being taken to make all rural pursuits economically remunerative. Moreover, statistics indicate that in large towns the population diminishes (apart from immigration) about 25 per cent. with each generation, which shows the extent to which the future of the country depends on agriculture and how important it is to induce those having enterprising and active minds to embark on it.

3. **Classification of Agricultural Land.** It is understood that, with the aid of the War Agricultural Committees and the excellent land utilisation survey conducted by Dr. Dudley Stamp, it will be possible to classify the whole of the agricultural land in the country into suitable grades, and that the medium or poor land which can best be spared can be indicated with fairly close accuracy. There are considerable areas in this country which have not a present, or potential, high agricultural value, and some of these are suitable for organised building development, provided the necessary preliminary work in the provision of drainage, transport facilities, etc., is not too costly. In many cases, however, the inaccessibility of such land may put it out of court for development for other purposes. It is essential that there should be an independent authority to decide fairly between the conflicting claims of agriculture and development in any particular case.

4. **Access to the Countryside.** It will be generally agreed that as large a proportion as possible of our people should be in close contact with the countryside, whether for work and healthy living or for relaxation. Particularly is this of urgent application to workers in our larger cities. For them arrangements should be made to give as much access to the countryside as possible, while excluding them from farm land when trespassing would be likely to cause damage. Adequate provision of clearly defined public footpaths is necessary and desirable, and as far as possible woodlands, river banks and rough pasture should be made accessible.

5. **Possibilities of Decentralisation.** The report of the Royal Commission envisages the transfer of a portion of our industries to new locations and the decentralisation of a considerable number of workers and others to new centres, suitably located, whether as additions to existing small towns or, in appropriate circumstances, to completely new towns. In principle there is much to be said in favour of this course, provided that it can be effected without detriment to the well-being of existing communities, whether in town or country. It should be pointed out, however, that there is a practical limit to the proportion of the

population which can thus be decentralised, and from such figures of the number of evacuated persons as are at present available it appears probable that, on a generous estimate, the number could not exceed four millions, or, say, 10 per cent. of the total population.

6. **Effect on Existing Towns.** The decentralisation of even this proportion of the population could have considerable repercussions on existing towns, and although it would materially facilitate much-needed replanning and the provision of improvements and necessary open spaces, it is obvious that the financial issues involved might in some cases be serious.

7. **Effect on the Countryside.** It is clear that the preservation of the countryside in its entirety is incompatible with decentralisation on a large scale, and there must be a just balance in the interests of the nation.

8. **Allocation of Land for Building.** It should be possible to estimate fairly closely: (a) The maximum demand for land for building purposes as a whole, although its exact allocation will provide difficulties of considerable magnitude; (b) the location and definition of the land which can best be spared by agriculture for this purpose.

9. **Control of Land Use.** The object of all planning must be to secure that all land is put to its most appropriate use. This carries with it the necessity for control and the free right of owners to dispose of their land for any purpose may have to be curtailed. The report of the Uthwatt Committee, when received, will call for a definite national policy in respect of land ownership, but of the necessity for control there can be no question.

10. **Rural Zoning.** Under recent planning procedure the zoning of land as a "Rural Zone" has been found effective in many areas, but the proviso as to free access for rural industries and the unlimited powers to extract minerals wherever they may be found are likely to give greater licence than is desirable under a National Planning Control.

11. **Fringes of Towns and Villages.** On the fringes of all communities there is of necessity a buffer area intermediate between town and country, possibly in temporary use for allotment gardens or sports fields, but ultimately destined for building purposes. Assuming that a certain amount of building is necessary annually, it is desirable to ascertain in each case what reserves should be retained for this purpose to allow for regular and planned extensions over a period of 10, 20 or 30 years. The ultimate size of the town must, therefore, be defined in the early stages of its development and provision made for future allotments and sports fields. A great deal of land has been damaged by quarrying, brickfields and other activities; most of this cannot be economically restored to agriculture, but many such areas in proximity to the towns could be reclaimed and utilised for municipal purposes, including some building, but probably mainly for playing fields, open spaces, etc.

12. **Outer Town Belt.** Near the large towns mixed farming including dairy, pig, poultry and bee-keeping, as well as market-gardening, gives good results for holdings of sufficient size, and suitable land should be reserved for this. Further arable farming should be organised on a much larger scale so as to employ mechanical aid to the maximum extent. The practical farmer regards smallholdings of 5 acres and less as uneconomic, but possibly some measures of co-operation would improve the position of these. On a still smaller scale we have the allotment holder, who is usually an amateur, cultivating up to 10 rods for his own needs, a valuable activity on the grounds of health and

economy. It is practicable even with fairly dense development to set aside ground for allotments within the layout, and this should be normal practice.

13. Area Required for Development. Whether the building which may take place is in the form of accretions to existing towns or is in an entirely new location, the total amount of land required cannot be very different. The total area which may ultimately be required for building, allowing for reasonable expansion of both industry and residential use, will constitute the necessary fringe and this cannot vary very largely. Its extent will, however, depend on the number of years for which provision is made, the possibility of a stationary or progressive population, the inducements for new development and the financial strength of the authorities responsible for the provision of continuously expanding public services.

14. Future of Agriculture. It is suggested that in the national interest capital or machinery for agriculture on very favourable terms might be provided, with some measure of control, in order to set agriculture on a satisfactory basis. This should be stressed to counteract the detrimental effect of the preponderating town life on the physical and psychological welfare of the people.

SUBJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Dealing with the specific list of subjects under consideration by Lord Justice Scott's Committee, the following preliminary observations are submitted.

1. Factors controlling or affecting the economic operation of industries in country areas are :—

- (a) Accessibility and transport, both for raw materials and markets.
- (b) Extent of labour available or to be made available.
- (c) Cost of land, cost of providing the necessary public services, cost of installation and maintenance.
- (d) Geographical, geological and climatic suitability for specific industries.

2. Effect on the life of rural communities caused by the introduction of industrial establishments to the countryside. Industrial establishments together with the necessary housing and social amenities will introduce a compact and self-contained urban element. This would create a local demand for farm and dairy produce and in return would offer a means of recreation and entertainment to the farm workers in the locality. There must inevitably be a profit and loss account in such a change, but there is much to be said in favour of a closer link between the dwellers in town and country. With the advance in education and in the well-being of the agricultural workers, the need for this interchange will be greater with less risk of drawing the workers away from agriculture. It is not unlikely that the country may, by these changes, come to bear some resemblance to the rural areas of Denmark and Holland.

The financial effect must be considerable, both to the town which loses an industry and to the community which gains both industry and increased population. The latter is faced with the provision of school and public services, which will not be met for many years by increased rateable value. The influx of more highly paid workers may disturb existing standards of wages and no final solution will probably be found until the wages of agricultural workers more nearly approximate to those of town workers.

The increase of land values will presumably be guarded against by new legislation following on the expected report of the Uthwatt Committee. Increased amenities will undoubtedly follow in the way of electricity, water supply, drainage and other services, but local rates will also increase. It might be considered whether water supply and certain other public services should not be a national charge.

This influences the sitings of farmsteads and suggests the grouping of farm workers' cottages as much as is practicable. Some provision may be required for immigrant workers at busy

seasons. Recent war measures on these lines may lead the way to beneficial permanent arrangements. The provision of these essential services can hardly be limited to the new area only, and, indeed, there is already a demand for these services among the more progressive of the agriculturists. There may be a tendency towards the gradual urbanisation of surrounding and intervening areas, but the reservation of agricultural land should be adequate to prevent this.

3. Labour and Employment. Agricultural and other labour may well be tempted to take up industrial work and shortage of labour for agriculture may arise, even if wages are equalised. Part time labour will no doubt be increased. Contacts between agriculture and other industries are advantageous, not only on economic grounds, but also in enabling members of families to adopt the occupation suited to their temperament and abilities. Diversity of employment, especially for young people, may well prove valuable to the community, but much depends on a suitable balance being provided as between various types of industry.

4. Types of industry suitable for rural location and beneficial to rural life. Rural industries and industries ancillary to agriculture or supplementary to agriculture should undoubtedly be encouraged. This does not, however, include the majority of the industries likely to be affected by decentralisation. The introduction of these to a rural area would involve great changes in existing conditions and undoubtedly result in the introduction of urban life, more suitable to small towns than to the countryside itself. Industries connected with mechanical and chemical demands of agriculture and with the preparation and preservation of food are more especially suited to such distribution.

5. Types of industry definitely hurtful to rural life, such as those involving chemical fumes, smelting, etc., should clearly not be located in positions where their presence would be injurious to agriculture, horticulture or forestry.

6. Non-industrial building, such as the provision of large quantities of new housing must obviously be located and planned to suit the individual landscape. Here, again, the small town capable of reasonable development would appear to be the most suitable location. The effect of ribbon development is to spoil long stretches of highway and the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act would not appear to have achieved anything more than to secure the setting back of such development behind a service road. Steps should be taken to prevent this.

7. Alienation of land from agriculture for aerodromes, golf courses, playing fields, etc. Every community of any size must naturally be provided with these facilities in addition to any land necessary for the gradual expansion of the community in its various sections. The total area likely to be required for such purposes should be considered in the early stages of the plan. Except for buildings and runways the area occupied by aerodromes need not be unproductive. Perhaps also a certain amount of pasturage could be provided by these and larger parks.

8. Social and physical amenities in the countryside. Even without the influx of new communities much has yet to be done to make the small country town or village attractive from the point of view of modern amenities. The provision of healthy villages and reasonable facilities for community life are long overdue. Village colleges to encourage adult education, village halls, clubs and hostels to encourage social life, sports and outdoor amusements, open-air theatres and schools as well as an extension of the County Library scheme, might well be encouraged in all communities. All schools should have ample playing fields. It is noted that the preservation of the countryside is not specifically mentioned in the above heads, but it is no doubt fully within the minds of the Committee. The simple rule that trees and woodlands should be wherever possible preserved and that all buildings should be designed by a suitable architect should not be overlooked.

CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING

DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1939: REGULATION 56A

Notes for Guidance of Applicants

THIRD EDITION ISSUED 1 JANUARY 1942

INTRODUCTORY

Regulation 56A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, which first came into operation on 7 October 1940, provided that no work of building or civil engineering construction, the estimated cost of which exceeded £500 (reduced on 14 April 1941 to £100) should be undertaken without the consent of the appropriate authority. The object of the Regulation is to secure economy in the use of labour and materials that are urgently required in the construction of building work vital to the prosecution of the War. In furtherance of this policy work of demolition, repair, maintenance, protection against hostile attack and decoration has been brought within the scope of a new Regulation 56A which has effect from 1 January 1942. The changes made by the new Regulation have been incorporated in a third edition of the "Notes for the Guidance of Applicants" and the previous edition of May 1941 should now be regarded as cancelled.

The new Regulation 56A applies only to operations begun or work carried out on or after 1 January, 1942; work of building or civil engineering construction carried out before that date is subject to the provisions of the old Regulation (S.R. & O., 1940, No. 1678, as amended by S.R. & O., 1941, No. 437) and may have to be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining whether or not a licence is required under the new Regulation.

The Notes do not attempt to construe the Regulation or any Order made under it, and are intended only for general guidance. Applicants are strongly advised in all cases to consult the Regulation itself. This is contained in S.R. & O., 1941, No. 1596, and may be obtained, price 3d., from H.M. Stationery Office.

1. Alternative forms of consent

Consent to an operation for the purposes referred to in Appendix A or B will take the form of an authorisation issued by the appropriate authority specified in Appendix A or B, while any other operation or work for any other purpose will take the form of a licence issued by the Minister of Works and Buildings.

2. Cases requiring authorisation by a Government Department

Except as stated in paragraph 4 of these Notes, no operation for any of the purposes set out in Appendix A or B, which are mainly related to the discharge of functions by a Local Authority or a Public Utility Undertaking, is permitted in the United Kingdom if the total cost of the work, including the proper proportion of any standing charges for staff or other services, and any other overhead charges, exceeds the sum or sums prescribed by Order of the Minister of Works and Buildings (*see Appendix C*) unless an authorisation to carry out such work has first been obtained from the appropriate authority as mentioned in Appendix A or B. An authorisation must be obtained for work of any of the following categories:—

- (i) the construction, reconstruction or alteration of a building, of works required for the purpose of providing water, light, heating or other services for a building;
- (ii) the construction, reconstruction or alteration of any railway line or siding, tramway, dock, harbour, pier, quay, wharf, canal, inland navigation, tunnel, bridge, road, viaduct, waterworks, reservoir, pipeline, aqueduct, sewer, sewerage works, or of works of a kind required for the purposes of a gas or electricity undertaking or of other fixed works of civil engineering.

All applications for, and enquiries regarding, authorisations should be addressed to the appropriate authority named in Appendix A or B.

3. Cases requiring a building licence from the Ministry of Works and Buildings

On and after 1 January 1942 the licensing of civil building will be exercised in the following directions:—

- (a) No work of construction, reconstruction, alteration, demolition, repair (including first aid repair after enemy action), decoration or protection against hostile attack, is permitted in the United Kingdom (except as stated in paragraphs 2 and 4 of these Notes) if the total cost of the work, including the proper proportion of any standing charges for staff or other services, and other overhead charges, exceeds the sum or sums prescribed by Order of the Minister of Works and Buildings in respect of such work (*see Appendix C*) unless a licence to carry out such work has first been obtained.
- (b) In addition to the limitations indicated in (a), no work of the categories mentioned in that sub-paragraph or any maintenance work (except as stated in paragraphs 2 and 4 of these Notes) may be undertaken on any single property in the United Kingdom if the cost of such work together with the cost of any other such work carried out on that single property within the twelve months immediately preceding the date of the application for a licence exceeds such sum as may be prescribed by Order of the Minister. (*See Appendix C*).

N.B.—The financial limits prevailing on 1 January 1942 are given in Appendix C. The applicant should satisfy himself that these limits are still in force at the date of the application by enquiry of the Licensing Officer.

So far as sub-paragraph (a) is concerned, a licence is required for work of any of the following categories:—

Work done in the construction, reconstruction, alteration, demolition, repair (including first aid repair after enemy action), decoration or redecoration of a building or work of protection of a building against hostile attack, including works required for the purpose of providing water, light, heating, and other services for a building, or of any other fixed work of construction or civil engineering including a road.

For the purpose of Regulation 56A the expression "property" means, in relation to any work carried out at any time, any property:—

- (i) the full value of which was ascertained for the purposes of an assessment under Schedule A in force at that time, or
- (ii) which, not being a property as in (i) preceding, was at that time the subject of a valuation shown in a valuation list for the time being in force under the Rating and Valuation Acts, 1925 to 1940, or the Rating and Valuation (Metropolis) Acts, 1869 to 1940.

4. Cases where authorisation or licence is not required

No authorisation or licence is required:—

- (a) if the total cost of the work does not exceed the sum or sums prescribed by Order of the Minister of Works and Buildings in relation to such work, and the cost of that work together with the cost of any other work carried out on the same property within the twelve months preceding the commencement of the work, does not exceed the prescribed amount.
- (b) if the work is restricted to demolition, repair, decoration, protection against hostile attack, or maintenance carried out for any of the purposes set out in Appendix A or B;
- (c) if the work is undertaken or carried out on behalf of a Govern-

ment Department or in pursuance of a contract for the work made with a Government Department ;

- (d) if a Government Department has agreed to pay the cost, either in whole or in part, of the work ;
- (e) if the work is undertaken or carried out by a Local Authority in discharge of its functions under the Civil Defence Acts, 1937 and 1939.

5. War Damage Repairs, and repair of civil damage to war factories

A building licence is now required to carry out work of repair after enemy action, including first aid repair and in order that there may be no delay in carrying out urgent work of this nature arrangements have been made as follows :—

- (a) The Emergency Services Organisation, who act for the Ministry of Aircraft Production, the Admiralty and the Ministry of Supply, have received delegated power to grant licences on behalf of the Ministry of Works and Buildings for the repair and reconstruction of war factories. Licences will be issued, and assistance in obtaining building materials will be given, by the Chairman of the Local Reconstruction Panel for the district, whose address can be obtained from the Local Authority, or from the Emergency Services Organisation. This Organisation will also deal with damage to war factories arising from civil fire, explosion, or accident in the same manner as if caused by enemy action.
- (b) The Emergency Works Organisation of the Ministry of Works and Buildings arrange for the carrying out of first aid repairs to buildings other than war factories. The Emergency Works Officer issues licences for such work, acting in the matter on behalf of the Licensing Officer. The address of the Emergency Works Officer may be obtained on application to the office of the regional Licensing Officer.

Note.—Nothing in the Regulation affects the position of work of first aid repair carried out by or on behalf of Local Authorities or Public Utility Undertakings. Such work may be carried out, as heretofore, without authorisation or licence.

6. Application for licence

Subject to the arrangements indicated in paragraph 5 above, applications for, and enquiries regarding, licences to carry out work falling within the provisions of the Regulation should be made to the Licensing Officer at the appropriate address indicated in Appendix D. Any applicant, however, engaged wholly or mainly on work for a Service or Supply Department (i.e., Admiralty, War Department, Air Ministry, Ministry of Supply and Ministry of Aircraft Production) should, in the first place, obtain a recommendation from that Department for a licence to be granted, together with a statement that the Department in question will, if necessary, provide the labour and steel from its own allocation. (This statement will not be necessary so far as the Air Ministry is concerned.) This certificate should be attached to the application form which should then be sent to the Licensing Officer.

Applications should be made in the name of the building owner or (if he is a different person) the person paying the cost of the operation or work.

Applicants should in all cases make their application at the earliest possible date after their decision to undertake the work in question. They are not expected to provide in the first instance working drawings and specifications of their proposals, but only such descriptive sketch plans, etc., as will enable their applications to be examined in principle. The Licensing Officer will, however, intimate to the applicant if detailed plans and specifications are necessary.

Applicants should understand that they may be expected to recast their proposals either in whole or in part in order to economise in the use of building labour and materials.

For the purpose of Regulation 56A the complete cost of the operation must be stated. This cost includes the cost of labour, materials (including the value of any materials already in the possession of the applicant), and fees charged for professional and technical services.

No maintenance work on a building (including the main-

tenance of water, light, heating and other services for a building) may be carried out if the cost of such works exceeds the amount prescribed by Order of the Minister that may be spent on a single property (see paragraph 3 (b)). In the case of buildings where, in the past, an annual sum in respect of maintenance work is usually expended, or where a permanent maintenance staff is employed, application should be made to the appropriate regional Licensing Officer for an annual licence, i.e., a licence authorising the expenditure on the building of a stated sum in respect of maintenance work during the twelve months immediately following the date of the licence. In determining this sum regard will be had to the average annual expenditure on the building during the previous three years.

The instructions set out in this paragraph are subject to the procedure outlined in paragraph 5 (a) above.

N.B.—The granting of an authorisation or licence may be made subject to conditions or limitations and if any condition or limitation attached to an authorisation or licence is contravened or not complied with, then, whether or not the authorisation or licence is revoked, the person undertaking the execution of the operation or the carrying out of the work, in respect of which the authorisation or licence was granted, and any architect, engineer, or other person employed in an advisory or supervisory capacity in connection with the execution of the operation or the carrying out of the work is each guilty of an offence against the Regulation.

7. Local Acts and Byelaws

The issue of a building licence does not remove any existing obligation to comply with local acts and byelaws, with the provisions of the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935, or with the provisions of a scheme under the Town and Country Planning Acts. Interim development and the application of the Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Order, 1933, are also unaffected and should be taken into account. Applicants should seek the advice of the Local Authority on these matters.

8. Power to regulate the use of material and to prohibit redecoration

The Minister of Works and Buildings has power under Regulation 56A, to regulate by Order the sizes and types of building materials to be used and the means to be employed in the carrying out of building operations. The Minister has also power to prohibit by Order the redecoration of buildings at more frequent intervals than may be allowed by such Order.

Such Orders as may be made from time to time by the Minister will be given due publicity in the Press, and details of any such Orders can be obtained, on request, from the appropriate regional Licensing Officer.

Any contravention of any such Order or Orders is an offence against Regulation 56A.

9. Failure to make application under the Regulation

The carrying out of work for which an authorisation or licence is required, without first obtaining such authorisation or licence, constitutes an offence against the Regulation. The person at whose expense the operation is executed or the work is carried out, and (where he is not the same person) the person undertaking the execution of the operation or the carrying out of the work, and (in either case) any architect, engineer, or other person employed in an advisory or supervisory capacity in connection with the execution of the operation or the carrying out of the work is each guilty of an offence against the Regulation.

It is, however, a defence for a person charged with an offence against the Regulation in respect of the execution of an operation or the carrying out of work mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 above to prove that the acts done without authorisation or licence were urgently necessary and were undertaken in circumstances of emergency which rendered it impracticable for the required authorisation or licence to be obtained.

When it would be a defence for a person charged with an offence against the Regulation to prove that the cost of the

operation or work in question did not exceed a particular amount, it is also a defence for him to prove that at the time when the operation or work was begun or carried out he had reasonable grounds for believing that the cost of the operation or work would not exceed that amount.

10. Penalties for offences against the Regulation

(a) On summary conviction, an offender is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding £100, or to both;

(b) On conviction on indictment, he is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine not exceeding £500, or to both.

11. Application for controlled materials*

The granting of an authorisation or licence does not mean that controlled materials will automatically become available for the work in respect of which the authorisation or licence is granted. If consent is given, a form of application for the allotment of controlled materials will be sent to the applicant to complete and return to the appropriate authority. The form may be completed either by the applicant personally or by the architect, engineer or contractor employed on the undertaking. . . .

12. Machinery or Plant

The Licensing Officer does not grant licences or authorise materials for machinery or plant.

13. Application to Scotland

Regulation 56A also applies to Scotland and the foregoing directions are equally applicable.

14. Application to Northern Ireland

This forms the subject of separate instructions issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Chichester Street, Belfast.

Holland, Kesteven and Parts of Lindsey), Leicestershire, Rutland, Northamptonshire, Soke of Peterborough.—*The Licensing Officer, Ministry of Works and Buildings, 23, Sherwood Rise, Castle Gate, Nottingham.* (Tel. No.: Nottingham 66064.)

4. **EASTERN REGION** (Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Isle of Ely, Essex (less the portion in No. 5 Region), Hertfordshire (less the portion in No. 5 Region).—*The Licensing Officer, Ministry of Works and Buildings, Block "C," New Court, Trinity College, Cambridge.* (Tel. No.: Cambridge 55206.)

5. **LONDON REGION** (County of London, Middlesex, Essex: West Ham C.B., East Ham C.B., Waltham Holy Cross U.D., Chingford U.D., Chigwell U.D., Dagenham U.D., Wanstead and Woodford U.D., Walthamstow Borough, Ilford Borough, Leyton Borough, Barking Borough, Kent: Penge U.D., Erith Borough, Bexley Borough, Crayford U.D., Chislehurst and Sidcup U.D., Orpington U.D., Beckenham Borough, Bromley Borough, Surrey: Croydon C.B., Richmond Borough, Barnes Borough, Wimbledon Borough, Kingston-on-Thames Borough, Malden and Coombe Borough, Surbiton Borough, Mitcham Borough, Sutton and Cheam Borough, Epsom and Ewell B., Carshalton U.D., Merton and Morden U.D., Beddington and Wallington Borough, Coulsdon and Purley U.D., Banstead U.D., Esher U.D., Hertfordshire: Cheshunt U.D., Barnet U.D., East Barnet U.D., Bushey U.D., Barnet R.D.—*The Licensing Officer, Ministry of Works and Buildings, Abell House, John Islip Street, London, S.W.1.* (Tel. No.: Victoria 4422.)

6. **SOUTHERN REGION** (Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Dorsetshire).—*The Licensing Officer, Ministry of Works and Buildings, 171, King's Road, Reading.* (Tel. No.: Reading 60263.)

7. **S.W. REGION** (Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Somerset, Devonshire, Cornwall).—*The Licensing Officer, Ministry of Works and Buildings, 3, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol, 8.* (Tel. No.: Bristol 36841.)

8. **WALES REGION** (Wales and Monmouthshire).—*The Licensing Officer, Ministry of Works and Buildings, 55/56, Park Place, Cardiff.* (Tel. No.: Cardiff 9017/8.)

9. **MIDLAND REGION** (Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire).—*The Licensing Officer, Ministry of Works and Buildings, Somerset House, Temple Street, Birmingham.* (Tel. No.: Midland 6561.)

10. **N.W. REGION** (Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire: Buxton Borough, Glossop Borough, New Mills U.D., Whaley Bridge U.D., Chapel-en-le-Frith R.D.).—*The Licensing Officer, Ministry of Works and Buildings, Lancaster House, 80, Princess Street, Manchester.* (Tel. No.: Central 6931.)

11. **SCOTLAND REGION** (Scotland).—*The Licensing Officer, Ministry of Works and Buildings, 122, George Street, Edinburgh, 2.* (Tel. No.: Edinburgh 23053.)

12. **S.E. REGION** (Kent (less the portion in No. 5 Region), Sussex (East and West), Surrey (less the portion in No. 5 Region).—*The Licensing Officer, Ministry of Works and Buildings, 56, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells.* (Tel. No.: Tunbridge Wells 3325.)

* This and subsequent paragraphs are not printed here in full.

Lectures: The Reconstruction Committee's Panel

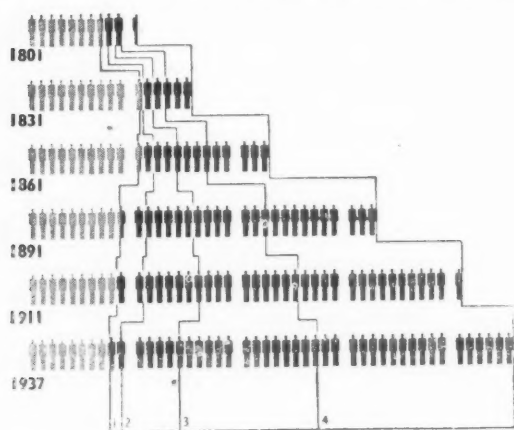
There has been a good response to the note in this JOURNAL asking members to offer their names for the panel of lecturers to lay audiences, and we now have about 100 lecturers who cover most of the country. There are, however, some geographical gaps, notably Wales, but as it is not the Institute's intention to close the panel, and it is hoped that members will continue to come forward, no doubt this gap will soon be closed.

We are now in contact with the chief educational bodies and have already been able to deal with eight enquiries.

We are also interested in the best means of supplying slides and photographs to illustrate lectures, and photographs used in the Institute's Exhibitions now amount to a considerable collection which is available to any member who wishes to arrange an exhibition in connection with a lecture.

HOUSING THE 1950 POPULATION

Broadsheet No. 3, issued by the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction*



GROWTH OF POPULATION: GREAT BRITAIN

Each man symbol equals 1,000,000 persons.
Shaded: rural. Black: urban.

1. In towns of less than 5,000 persons.
2. In towns of more than 5,000, less than 20,000 persons.
3. In towns of more than 20,000, less than 100,000 persons.
4. In towns of more than 100,000 persons.

BACKGROUND

The above diagram shows the increase in the population of Great Britain during the last hundred years and indicates why it is that there has for so long been an acute housing shortage. While a population remains numerically stable, housing need never become a problem, replacement due to dilapidation being the only major need. Since 1801, however, ten million people have increased to forty-six millions, and over nine million dwellings have had to be built to house that increase. Another important factor which has helped to aggravate the problem is, as the diagram indicates, that this fourfold increase of population has been centred upon the larger towns. In other words, pressure has risen always in those centres where through their previous development that pressure was already high. During the last ten years (1931-1941), however, the population increase has fallen to as little as 2.7 per cent.; between 1941-1951 it is expected to increase by only 1.4 per cent., and thereafter to become fairly stable at 47,000,000 in Great Britain (in England and Wales 41,312,500) or to decrease.

PRESENT PURPOSE

It therefore becomes possible to think of housing in terms rather more ideal, and somewhat less urgent than has been the case hitherto. And so an attempt has been made to find a reasonable basis for determining, first, the maximum number of new dwellings which might be needed in 1950; second, what proportions of different households might exist at that time; and third, the type of dwelling each might require. These requirements are considered simply as a reflection of the relative number of different type households expected to exist in the year 1950.

WHY 1950?

The reliability of statistical prediction clearly decreases the further it extends into the future, but at the same time planning on a national scale must take some years to come into full opera-

tion. These two factors, one pulling the datum year close up to the present, the other forcing it into the future, yield 1950 as a reasonable resultant, and it is this year which has therefore been chosen as an appropriate foundation for our proposals. Many population forecasts have been made, and though they differ only slightly for the chosen year, the figures actually accepted were those of Dr. Enid Charles, who prepared her age-group; on an annual basis, and those of Dr. D. V. Glass, who worked with five year age-groups. For 1950 these two forecasts were very similar.

NATURE OF FORECAST

A population forecast falls naturally into three primary divisions. First, there is the mass forecast, *i.e.*, of the total number of individuals expected to be alive on Midsummer's Day in the selected year, 1950, in the selected area, England and Wales. Then a prediction can be made of the composition of that total according to the characteristics of individuals; this can be based on age-groups, numbers of the two sexes and more tentatively on secondary characteristics, such as occupation. The third form of prediction classifies not the characteristics of individuals, but of the natural unit groupings which they compose, *e.g.*, mother and father and children; mother and father and child; husband and wife; bachelors; spinsters; friends living together; young people living in hostels.

For housing purposes the mass total is not of great importance, at any rate for the year 1950, since the difference between that year and 1935 is an increase of only three-quarters of a million, or less than 2 per cent. (1950—41,312,500 England and Wales). This forecast takes no account of international migration, nor of the half million refugees at present in this country, many of whom might possibly return to their country of origin if conditions revert to normal.

APPLICATION OF FORECAST

Attention has been focused on the qualitative classifications per hundred persons. These reveal the composition by age-groups, essential knowledge when considering problems of education, industrial planning, and community life. For it is desirable that communities should, in the main, be adjusted to represent on each numerical level—village, town and city—a typical cross-section of the population as a whole. There would thus but rarely be a disproportionate number of old or young or unmarried people, and the typical settlement would in this sense be "balanced." This idea of a possible "balance" of age-groups within a settlement is, of course, not at all abstract, and is, perhaps, more readily appreciated by considering an alternative type of community, where there is, for instance, a great predominance of young persons. In such a case several inherent weaknesses at once become apparent. First, the necessity of either planning educational establishments to cater for a rapidly reached "peak-load" of brief duration, thereafter to remain partly disused for the span of a generation, or else conserving capital and providing insufficient facilities for the "peak-years." Second, the absence of sufficient personal linkage with elder generations, and in consequence failure to derive benefit from their experience. Third, the "flatness" of general social intercourse. Fourth, the shortage of persons, not fully engaged in industry, to carry out voluntary, administrative and social work for the community, work that demands a measure of free time. These notes are not exhaustive, but may give some indications of the many maladjustments inseparable from "unbalanced" communities.

Such a classification reveals the ratio of the sexes which, though it varies for different years, has been omitted from this presentation. More boys are born, there are more men than

* Reprinted by permission of the Association.

women up to the age of about 35, and thereafter more women than men, but at no age is the difference of much social significance, the surplus women only becoming noticeable in the older groups, well beyond the normal marrying age.

Classification by households is clearly of primary significance when considering housing problems. This has, therefore, been shown in some detail.

"NEW" HOUSEHOLDS

In considering the composition of the community by households, it is found that this can and does at present vary independently of the composition called for by age-groups, but this fluctuation finds a simple answer in economic terms. Firstly, because a household includes servants, though on a national scale this is of minor importance; secondly, but of major importance, because many present households contain other "concealed households" within themselves (for instance, young or old people who would by inclination leave the family circle, either to migrate or to marry, or to live with their contemporaries or on their own). An increase in wages and in old age pensions would make possible this weaning of potential households from the family, which in many cases is probably desirable. It is assumed that the household comprises a natural unit living in a self-contained dwelling. The different types of dwellings should be a simple reflection of the types of households expected to exist.

Given such a standard, it is evident that the lodger might have to be offered separate and self-contained accommodation, and would leave the family circle, in which he was, other than economically, seldom an asset. If a stabilisation of economic conditions were to take place, affecting equally both family and lodger, then the lodger or the adult child wishing to leave the family might require this separate accommodation, which could take the form of a flat, or a room and bath in a hostel or other catering establishment, preferably built specifically to cater for this need.

WHAT TYPE OF DWELLING?

If, as is now generally conceded, it is desirable for the young child (up to about 14) to grow up in close company with nature, with access to the open air, then the young child should live in a house with a garden, between which he can crawl and toddle and walk as he wishes. The garden for the young child is, of course, not considered as an alternative to the nursery school, but as supplementary to it. It is, therefore, assumed that families with a young child, or families which might expect one, such as

newly-married couples, should be offered a house and garden. For such people, therefore, the "Flat v. House" argument does not really apply, and we have assumed for young children a house and garden whenever practicable.

SOURCES

The proportion of families containing children under 14 was deduced from figures prepared by Mr. F. Lafitte from recent social surveys in London, Bristol and York, all of which surveys bore a reassuring similarity. The general figures of family groupings were derived from Prof. Percy Ford's *Incomes, Means Test and Personal Responsibility*, in which he analyses eleven social surveys based on normal families and others of unemployed persons. Our figures are based upon the normal families.

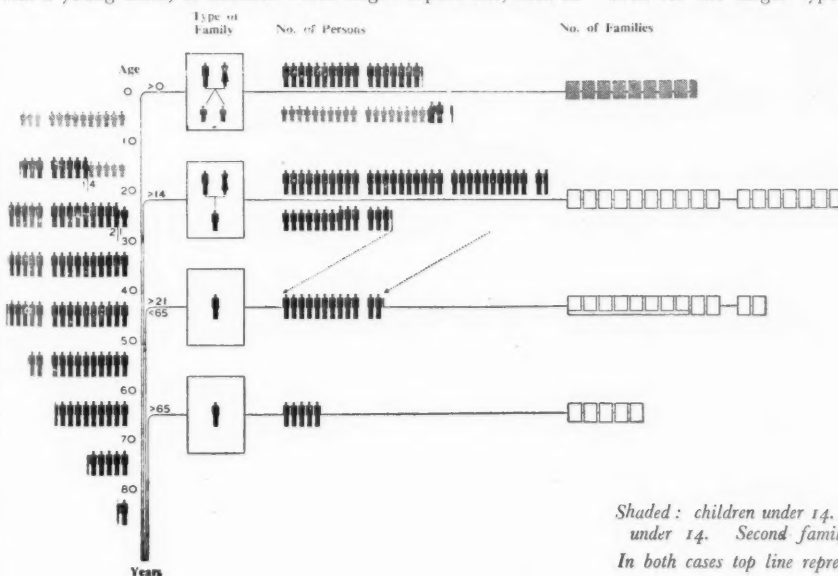
PRÉCIS

In considering the diagram and tables showing the typical distribution of 100 persons in 1950 by age-groups, and of that same 100 persons by households, note that there are 8.65 families (of average size 4.35 persons) containing children under 14. This group comprises 37.5 per cent. of the population who, it is believed, should be offered house and garden accommodation. Next there is the group of 16.75 families (average size 2.7 persons) with no children under 14, but containing the newly-married couples. The latter would, perhaps, be best suited to a house and garden, though the remaining families could very well occupy flat dwellings. This group comprises 45.2 per cent. in all. The next group of 12.3 persons living singly are all over 21, and are drawn from the children of the second group of natural families, as indicated by the dotted arrows. The last group comprises 5 per cent. of the total, mostly women, many over 65, which would equal about half the total number of persons over 65. This group is composed of widows, widowers, spinsters and bachelors, not naturally attached to the family.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

When considering the number and types of dwellings required under this policy, it will be found that a minimum figure of 2,716,000 emerges as essential new construction, if slum clearance programmes (752,000) and bombardment effects (for which a figure of 200,000 dwellings destroyed has been assumed) are included. The majority of this new construction would naturally fall into the smaller dwelling class, for which the need is expanding but is yet uncatered for, since the bulk of past construction has been for the larger type of family. This figure of 2,716,000,

DISTRIBUTION OF 100 PERSONS BY AGE-GROUPS AND BY FAMILIES IN 1950



Shaded: children under 14. First family group: families with children under 14. Second family group: families without young children. In both cases top line represents parents, bottom line represents children.

however, takes no account of the geographical disposition, age and probable remaining life of the mass of present dwellings, nor of their standards of amenities or equipment. It, in fact, arises as a minimum requirement resulting simply from a maximum sub-division of households. Thus this minimum is a deceptive figure, and is mentioned only to forestall short-sighted policy, for it is based upon the acceptance only of mass totals of dwellings.

The result of organised dispersal, or of any other type of migration, will inevitably be to duplicate houses already existing in old centres by those erected in new centres. In other words, a very clear understanding of the necessity for redistribution will be called for to over-ride the tempting simplicity of building only for the smaller households, where the shortage of dwellings will be more acute, rather than for the natural families containing young children who would have ample accommodation already existing, but only if obliged to continue living in old centres. Economic pressure, therefore, will tend to favour the movement of small families and single persons, who must anyway have new

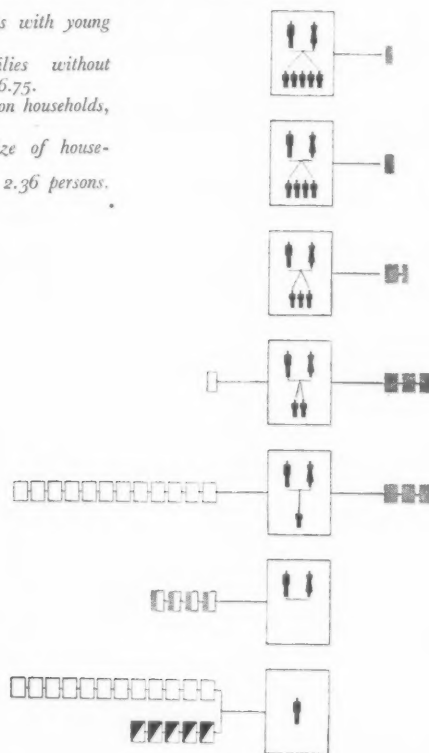
DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO SIZE: PER 100 PERSONS, 1950

Total of families with young children, 8.65.

Total of families without young children, 16.75.

Total of one-person households, 17.00.

Gross average size of household = $\frac{100}{42.40} = 2.36$ persons.



Each rectangle represents one family. Shaded, with children under 14. Black outline, without children under 14. Half-shaded, potential parents. Half-black, over 65 years of age. Bottom group represents maximum possible number of potential one-person households.

dwellings, and to restrict the movement of larger families, who would have ample dwellings in existence. The evils which would be attendant upon any such unbalanced migration have already been noted, and require no stressing, but must be kept well in mind to resist this distortion which short-sighted economic policy

must tend to impose on future community life. In this respect research appears to be urgently needed upon the age and probable life of present-day housing, upon the problems of migration and dispersal, and upon architectural standards in their broadest sense, since the resulting knowledge might very well help to cut across the economic considerations just noted.

TABLE A
COMPOSITION OF 100 PERSONS IN AGE-GROUPS
IN 1950

ANNUAL AGE-GROUPS, 0-25		FIVE YEAR AGE-GROUPS, 0-100	
Age in Years	Number of Persons	Age in Years	Number of Persons
0-1	1.299	0-5	6.45
1-2	1.286	5-10	6.50
2-3	1.286	10-15	6.55
3-4	1.286	15-20	6.60
4-5	1.292	20-25	7.0
5-6	1.296	25-30	8.1
6-7	1.293	30-35	7.2
7-8	1.301	35-40	7.9
8-9	1.301	40-45	7.9
9-10	1.304	45-50	7.5
10-11	1.304	50-55	6.5
11-12	1.306	55-60	5.7
12-13	1.311	60-65	5.1
13-14	1.313	65-70	4.3
14-15	1.316	70-75	3.3
15-16	1.262	75-80	2.0
16-17	1.269	80-85	1.0
17-18	1.315	85-100	0.4
18-19	1.367		
19-20	1.387		100.0
20-21	1.373		
21-22	1.373		
22-23	1.390		
23-24	1.420		
24-25	1.444		

TABLE B
COMPOSITION OF 100 PERSONS IN FAMILIES IN 1950

	No. of Persons in Families with Young Children	No. of Persons in Families without Young Children	
Children under 14 ..	18.2		18.2
"Children" 14-17 ..	2.0		2.0
"Children" 14-21 ..		7.3	7.3
"Children" over 21 ..		6.2	6.2
Parents	17.3	31.7	49.0
Adults living singly 21-65	37.5	45.2	82.7
" " " over 65			12.3
			5.0
			100.0

OBJECTIONS

Note.—It has been argued that the statistical approach to housing is fallacious, since a childless couple, or even a single person, might easily want a four- or five-room house, and indeed often do so at present. A second objection has been made that the number of one-person households envisaged in these proposals might well prove excessive. This point is of course appreciated, but to omit to indicate this possibility would be to invite confusion were it to occur. The answer to these objections is that they represent a reasonable norm at which to aim.

The R.I.B.A. Examinations

THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 1941

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination was held in London, Manchester, Leeds, Hull, Exeter, and Belfast, from the 14th to 20th November 1941.

Of the 95 candidates examined, 32 passed and 63 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:

Archler, John Philip	Hughes, Maurice Howard
Astles, Norman Percy	Hurworth, Peter Woodall
Austin, Kenneth Vincent	P'Anson, Tom Norman
Badham, Douglas John	Johnson, Arthur Gilbert
Burstow, Ralph Ernest	Kent, Oliver
Clarke, Peter Anthony	Lockwood, Maurice
Cleverly, Lionel M.	Martin, Wilfred
Evans, Byron John Martyn	Olley, Jack
Freakeley, Kenneth John	Pattenden, Brian Victor
Fritth, Norman Laurence	Rainton, Dennis (<i>subject to completion of Testimonies of Study</i>)
Furness, Geoffrey Gordon	Solomon, William Richard
Glen-Bott, John Alexander	Stott, Philip Sidney
Goom, Noel Joseph	Wallis, John Rodney
Gray, John	Wallwork, Alan Joseph Astley
Hallman, James Henry	Woodcock, George Frederick
Hobson, James Ronald	Henry
Houston, Trevor Anthony	

THE FINAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 1941

The Final Examination was held in London and Edinburgh from the 10th to 18th December 1941.

Of the 55 candidates examined, 26 passed as follows:

Passed whole examination	17
Passed whole examination, subject to approval of thesis	2
Passed Part 1 only	4
Passed Part 1 only, subject to approval of remaining Testimonies of Study	3
	26

29 candidates were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Arkeroll, Percy Bradwell	Boagey (Miss) A. Doreen
Bird, Charles Leonard (<i>Part 1 only: subject to approval of remaining Testimonies of Study</i>)	Bone, John Bolam (<i>Part 1 only</i>)
	Bordoli, Maurice Roy (<i>Part 1 only</i>)

Chandler, Edwin George (*Distinction in Thesis*)

Cook, Laurence Arthur Lavington (*Part 1 only: subject to approval of remaining Testimonies of Study*)

Draper, Eric William (*Part 1 only*)

Dryburgh, John

Garner, William

Gray, Ronald Peter

Griffiths, Jack

Hall, Victor

Harris, Robert James

Heape, Edwin

Husain, Saiyed Mohammed (*Part 1 only*)

Keith, George McIntosh (*subject to approval of thesis*)

Lumsden, Michael

Moate, Frank (*Part 1 only: subject to approval of remaining Testimonies of Study*)

Robinson, Morris Strachan (*Distinction in Thesis*)

Searles, Donald Frederick

Shephard, Cameron Leslie

Talbot, Edwin William (*subject to approval of thesis*)

Turley, Richard

Wolfe (Mrs.) Anne Hilda

Zunz, Werner

THE SPECIAL FINAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 1941

The Special Final Examination was held in London and Edinburgh from 10 to 17 December 1941.

Of the 25 candidates examined, 19 passed (5 of whom sat for and passed in Part 1 only) and 6 were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Ahern, Timothy Joseph	Hill, Eric Davy
Appleton, Harold (<i>Part 1 only</i>)	Kaufman, Aubrey
Biel, Hans	Leyshon, Sydney (<i>Part 1 only</i>)
Blouet, Douglas Montague Ralph (<i>Part 1 only</i>)	Light, Edward Joseph George
Bodicoat, Victor Charles (<i>Part 1 only</i>)	Oram, William Reginald
Cook, Ellis Jerden	Quinn, Charles Joseph
Farmer, Arthur Henry	Ulrik, Otto
Fyfe, Clark (<i>Part 1 only</i>)	Vago, Paul L.
Hewison, Ralph Wilbur	Walter (Mrs.) Marianne
	Witten, Raymond Charles

THE EXAMINATION IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE FOR STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE RECOGNISED FOR EXEMPTION FROM THE R.I.B.A. FINAL EXAMINATION

The Examination was held in London and Edinburgh on 16 and 18 December 1941. Of the 5 candidates examined, 2 passed and 3 were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Eker, Moses	Joglekar, Shridhar Krishna
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Correspondence

SCIENCE IN ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

2 Willow Road,
London, N.W.3
5.12.41

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—At the beginning of the report of the Architectural Science Group in your number of June 1941 is this most ambiguous sentence: "At an early stage it was agreed that an important issue with which the group must deal was the scientific education of the architect." The trouble is that this has a double meaning and that the confusion is carried on throughout this most tedious report. It may mean:

- (1) That the architectural student must be taught scientific subjects, or
- (2) That the architectural student must be taught subjects scientifically.

Although both these meanings are most welcome statements, it seems elementary that they should not have been stated with more scientific precision. We believe that No. 2 is the more important and should, perhaps, have been more fully elaborated. The report as it stands peters out in implementing meaning No. 1 in a rather half-hearted manner, by a rough sketch of an incomplete curriculum of scientific subjects, which, as stated in the report (p. 46), is restricted to "mainly physics and chemistry."

The incompleteness of the report makes a constructive criticism most difficult. It is, for instance, hard to understand why the teaching of some elementary biology, including some notions of anthropometry (subject most essential for planning), or the study of social questions are not included in "those sections of science . . . in which both the knowledge and the educational experience . . . can be . . . incorporated in the curriculum."

Another regrettable and incomprehensible omission from the curriculum is that of descriptive geometry (at least we could not find any trace of it). Our own experience is that this subject forms the backbone of any education in architecture and architectural design. We do not, of course, refer to the sideline of descriptive geometry which is concerned with the tracing of shadows (quite useful, by the way) but to the knowledge and comprehension of shapes, volumes and enclosed spaces, and their description by means of drawings. It is not only of fundamental importance that the relationship and interpenetration of spatial shapes should be readily understood for reasons of architectural planning (as opposed to drawing out of two-dimensional plans), but new structural shapes arrived at by engineers, and more and more currently used in building practice, can hardly be comprehended without a thorough mastering of this elementary but tedious science.

It is of course very important that an architect should be intimately acquainted with chemistry, physics and the practice

of the structural engineer, but on the other hand it is a fallacy to suppose that engineering is an architect's job, or that architecture is becoming an engineer's job. Rightly or wrongly, the over-emphasis of certain subjects in the curriculum has given the impression that this was one of the underlying ideas. This is a most old-fashioned outlook, based on entirely misunderstood facts. Indeed, while up to the middle of the last century architecture consisted mainly of structural operations and the architect's job was the design and supervision of these operations, to-day it becomes more and more the job of co-ordination of a number of specialists and trades.

You will perhaps permit us to enumerate very briefly the basic duties of an architect, on the knowledge of which a curriculum should have been built.

(1) The architect's first job is analytical, i.e. the sifting of the evidence of requirements (client's instructions—in some cases) on the one hand and the evidence given by specialists about the means of satisfying these requirements (consultation with specialists) on the other hand.

(2) The second job is that of synthesis, i.e. the preparation of plans, and all that it entails.

(3) Thirdly, the co-ordination of the activities of various trades in the execution of the job. To do this the architect must not only have a knowledge of what he will require from the various specialists and trades but it would be most desirable that he should be taught during his training how to co-operate efficiently with them. For this purpose some sort of scientific management—specially related to architectural practice—should be taught. In other fields of human activities, and mainly in industry, such methods are currently employed. It seems strange that they are completely ignored in architectural practice.

Why has a curriculum been drafted of some scientific subjects without relation to the rest of the curriculum? This indeed is a most unscientific procedure. And, finally, what seems most wanting in architectural education is not a quantitative but a qualitative improvement. The question is not how much more or less scientific knowledge is crammed into the pupil's head but what method of thought is taught and by what method. We suggest that in both cases the method should be scientific.

All the so-called scientific subjects, chemistry, physics, geology, biology, sociology or even astronomy, however much bearing they may have on building practice, will not make an architect. It is the teaching of architecture itself, the theory and practice, which has to be dealt with scientifically. Architecture is an ART and it is the idiotic idea that the art of architecture means *engineering plus frills* which must be dispelled by a "scientific" approach to the subject and by teaching it "scientifically." And this can only be done by teachers who comprehend the meaning of Architecture.

Yours, etc.,

MARY CROWLEY [A.]

ERNÖ GOLDFINGER, D.P.L.G.

The Architectural Science Board have replied as follows to the above letter:—

The letter of Miss Mary Crowley and Mr. Goldfinger contains a number of interesting points, some of them rather remotely connected with the terms of reference of the Education Committee. Perhaps the most important and relevant point is that this First Report fails to distinguish between the teaching of scientific subjects and scientific method. If it were true, this would be a serious charge, and it is to be hoped that your readers will turn to the Report once more (R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, June 1941) to see how much or little truth there is in it. At every stage in the Report, the basic idea is that the architectural student must be taught certain scientific subjects, and that all subjects of the curriculum must be taught scientifically wherever such a method is applicable. Teaching is itself an applied science and success in education can only be achieved if its principles are observed.

Regarding the scope of the Report—which is not limited, as they declare, mainly to physics and chemistry—a full explanation is given of the limitations which the Committee considered it advisable to adopt in this their First Report. Other Reports are to follow, and, as is explained, these will embody certain results of the work of the other committees of the Board. As paragraph 15 of the Report says, "A

survey of scientific applications in buildings shows that they have been drawn mainly from the physical sciences. There is now, however, a strong tendency to apply scientific methods in the broader aspects of architecture, town planning and related topics. This is particularly true in connection with social and economic conditions, where scientific methods are gradually yielding results which should presently be of practical use to the architect. . . . Hence it is clear that architecture must be influenced in the long run by the full range of scientific ideas."

The Committee fully appreciate the dangers of over-emphasis, and this is made clear in the Report; moreover they make no extravagant claims for Science in the making of an Architect, nor do they suggest "that engineering is an architect's job or that architecture is becoming an engineer's job." They readily endorse the statement of "the basic duties of an architect," but would repeat their main contention that, in the future, the architect will need to know more and not less of science than heretofore, and that he must increasingly study Architecture scientifically. It was the purpose of this Report, and of those to follow, to show how such an aim may be achieved by modifications in the architectural curriculum, which they think are reasonable and likely to lead to satisfaction in the profession, and that they are changes fully justified by the demands of the times.

For the Report's reference to Geometry, see paragraph 71.

THE PLANNING AND AMENITIES GROUP INTERIM REPORT

University of Liverpool

13.1.42

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—I agree with Mr. Holden that "it can only be possible to pass progressively from the general to the particular." May I therefore be permitted to state certain general principles which I had in mind when I wrote my letter on the Report of the Planning and Amenities Group of the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee? I think they have a bearing also on the correspondence relating to Mr. Brandon-Jones's letter, in the same October issue, on Science in Architectural Education.

The purpose of my original letter was to suggest that the knowledge proper to an architect is a knowledge of architecture; that the only standards by which, as an architect, he can measure anything are what Inigo Jones, in the phrase I quoted, calls the "rules" of architecture; and that such standards, being of the mind, are what we call general standards; applicable, that is to say, at all times, in all places, and by all men. They do not have to be decided. They exist, and our part is to learn to know them, which we can do only through the operation of example.

If this were not so we should be incapable of recognising, in the work of the past, any embodiment of the idea we call architecture.

Matters of convenience, on the other hand, are not general but particular. What is considered convenient at one time, or in one place, or by one man, may be found inconvenient at another time, or in another place, or by another man. Moreover, one matter of convenience may conflict with another at the same time and place, and for the same person. There can, in fact, be no such thing as a general standard of convenience, and to seek for one is to pursue a shadow.

If this were not so it would be possible for us still to be content with candles, commodes and stage coaches.

A conflict between matters of convenience can only be resolved, in the absence of a knowledge of the rules of architecture, by the architect's imposing his own will as law, in which case he cannot be a servant. Alternatively he can become a prey to perpetual indecision and a slave to circumstances. But the only service worth having and giving is that of a free man: and true freedom lies in knowledge of the rules, and in willing obedience to them. Therefore it seems to me that an architect cannot serve society, even in matters affecting the convenience of society, without a knowledge of the general standards provided by the rules of architecture, which are in no way opposed to convenience, but are above it.

I believe, sir, that during the past hundred years or more this knowledge has decreased rapidly in men's minds until, at this time, the word "architecture" is in very real danger of losing its

meaning. I believe that one reason for this is that during this century of rapid social change men's minds have been forced more and more to the consideration of the means of civilisation: and in the process they have lost sight of the ends which control the means. We architects have come to consider building methods, convenience in planning and equipment, and latterly even politics, before architecture: which is the wrong way round. Surely the correct order of approach to any problem is, first, to know the end; second, to discover the means; and, third, to determine the method. We do not produce architecture in a fit of absence of mind.

Therefore I think Mr. Brandon-Jones is absolutely right in his remarks about science in architectural education, though as a teacher in a school of architecture I must admit that I writhed under his lash. Schools of architecture exist to teach the rules of architecture, not chemistry. Their primary purpose is not even to teach a knowledge of building, nor of the requirements of modern buildings. Such matters of practice can only be learnt in practice. No man can be expected to know everything: sufficient if, being a person of liberal education, each knows his proper job, and trusts others to know theirs. Perhaps the real need is for students of architecture to be persons of liberal education—skilled, that is to say, in the arts of speech and calculation, not the least important of which is logic: but it is not the function of schools of architecture to teach the liberal arts. Their proper duty, in these difficult times, is to keep alive the idea of architecture in this country. Should not the Institute assist them by its example?

Yours faithfully,

W. A. EDEN [A.]

THE NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS INSURANCE ACTS

*The Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society at Ferndale,
6 Nightingale Road,
Rickmansworth, Herts.*

December 1941.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—Will you please permit me, through the medium of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, to call the attention of those Architects and Surveyors and Assistants and others, and their Employers who may be affected, to the changes in the National Health and Pensions Insurance Acts, operative as from 5 January next?

Briefly, the most important of these make such Insurance "compulsory" for all persons insurably employed at a salary up to but not exceeding £420 per annum, against £250 per annum, as hitherto.

The advice of our own professional Approved Society is always at the disposal both of Employers and of Employees who will be affected, and require some guidance in the matter.

Prospectuses, giving details of this and other changes may be obtained by writing to:—

The Secretary,

The Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society,

6 Nightingale Road,

Rickmansworth, Herts,

who will also be pleased to receive applications for membership from such persons as may now, for the first time, come within the provisions of the Insurance Acts.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT SHEPHERD [F.], *Chairman.*

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PRISONER OF WAR

LITHERLAND, SYDNEY [S.], L/Cpl. R.E.

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ROBERTS, JOHN K. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
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SHAW, ROBERT [A.], Capt. R.E.
SMEDS, JOHN [S.], L/Cpl. D.L.I.
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SUSSKIND, A. J. [S.], Pte. Pioneer Corps.
SUTHERLAND, A. C. [A.], Capt. R.E.
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THOMS, KENNETH O. [S.], Lieut. R.E.
THOMS, T. H. [A.], Capt. R.E.
WALKER, F. A. [S.], W.O.1 R.C.A.F.
WALMSLEY, W. G. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
WATSON, D. H. R. [S.], Sgmn. Royal Corps of Signals.
WATSON, R. J. W. [A.], A.C.2 R.A.F.
WELLER, J. O. [L.], Cpl. R.A.C.
WHITE, EDWARD A. [L.], Capt. R.E.

WILKS, J. C. [A.], Sgt. R.A.
 WILLIAMS, A. C. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 WRAGGE, N. O. [A.], Bdr. R.A.

KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

DELSON, EDWARD [A.], Lieut. Royal Tank Regt.
 FISHER, O. KIRKTON [A.], Pilot Officer R.A.A.F.
 HARPER, LESLIE KENNETH [S.], Sub-Lieut. Fleet Air Arm R.N.V.R.
 WALLIS, C. I. [S.], Pte. Royal Berks Regt.

REPORTED MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED

TAFFENDER, W. C. [A.], Flying Officer R.A.F.V.R.

REPORTED MISSING

PARSONS, A. L. [S.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.

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 ALDRIDGE, R. DE WINTON [A.], Capt. R.A.
 ARNOLD, G. W. [S.], Sgt. R.A.F.
 ARSCHAVIR, A. L. [A.], A.C.2 R.A.F.V.R.
 ATKINSON, G. A. [S.], L.A.C. R.A.F.
 BANCROFT, C. N. [A.], Major R.A.S.C.
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 BORRETT, A. R. [A.], Major R.E.
 COOPER, K. J. [L.], Lieut. R.E.
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 CROOK, PETER H. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.A.
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 ELLIOTT, A. C. [S.], Sgt. R.A.
 ELLIS, A. G. [S.], Lieut. S.A.E.C.
 ELLISON, TOM W. [S.], L.A.C. R.A.F.
 FAIRWEATHER, W. J. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 FARDELL, G. C. [A.], Capt. R.E.
 FENNELL, T. E. [A.], Cadet R.A.
 FREEMAN, P. G. [A.], Capt. R.E.
 GARDNER, ROY [S.], Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.

WRITER, A. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.

Correction

We regret that Mr. Harding Thompson's

TWENTY-FIRST LIST

GEAREY, K. W. [A.], Lieut. R.E.
 GIDDEN, MISS M. [S.], Wren W.R.N.S.
 GOLDFINCH, DONALD A. [A.], Major R.E.. D.C.R.E.
 GREENWOOD, J. L. [S.], Officer Cadet R.E.
 GUTTRIDGE, W. A. [A.], Spr. Cadet R.E.
 HALL-KENNEY, J. H. [A.], Major N.Z. Anti-Tank Regt.
 HANNAFORD, A. F. J. [S.], Lieut. R.E.
 HARRIS, M. R. H. [A.], Capt. R.A.
 HAYTER, H. G. [L.], L/Cpl. R.A.S.C.
 HEATHCOTE, C. [S.], S/Sgt. R.A.S.C.
 HELLBERG, ROLF [F.], Pilot Officer R.A.F. V.R.
 HENNIKER, R. F. [A.], Capt. R.E.
 HOUGH, J. H. E. [A.], Spr. R.E.
 HOUSTON, JAMES [F.], Capt. Ast.S.A.Q.C.
 HOWIE, FRANK M. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 HUNT, W. P. [A.], 2nd Radio Officer Merchant Navy.
 JACKSON, A. W. [S.], Sgt. R.A.F.
 JACKSON, S. J. H. [A.], Lieut. R.E.
 JAWITZ, A. [A.], Sgt. Directorate of Works (S.A.).
 JOHNSTONE, D. E. [S.], Pte. Devon Regt.
 KEAY, C. F. McL. [S.], Capt. R.E.
 KILLENDER, S. C. [L.], Capt. R.E.
 KNIGHT, THOS. W. [A.], Capt. R.E.
 LAING, ANTHONY R. [S.], Lieut. R.E.
 LAMBERT, R. [S.], Lieut. R.E.
 LANGTON, D. J. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.A.
 LINDO, HAROLD W. E. [F.], Major R.E.
 MAGSON, WM. [S.], Capt. R.E.
 MANBY, R. M. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 MARSHALL, C. B. [F.], S/Leader R.A.F.
 MIDDLEBROOK, D. J. [S.], A.C.2 R.A.F.
 MILLARD, L. W. [A.], A.C.2 R.A.F.
 MINTY, ROBERT J. H. [F.], Major R.E.
 MOFFAT, D. T. [S.], S/Sgt. R.E.
 MOORE, S. S. [A.], Capt. R.E.
 MORRIS, L. E. [S.], Cpl. Oxford & Bucks L.I.

name was included in the October Journal with the rank of Wing Commander. This should have been Flight Lieutenant

NEWTON, P. MAURICE [F.], Lieut. R.E.
 OATES, J. R. [S.], Capt. R.E.
 OSBORNE, J. L. [S.], Capt. R.E.
 OVERBURY, THOMAS [S.], Lieut. R.N.V.R.
 PARKER, C. K. [S.], Cpl. R.E.
 PITE, ROBERT W. [F.], S/Leader R.A.F.
 PYNE, G. C. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 REA, A. J. [A.], Temp. Lieut. R.N.V.R.
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 SALMOND, WILLIAM [F.], Lt.-Col. S.A.Q.C.
 SCOTT, R. A. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 SINNING, W. G. [A.], Capt. R.E.
 SOUTHEY, JOHN B. [S.], Capt. R.E.
 STAMMERS, J. R. [A.], C/R R.N.V.R.
 STEEL, GEORGE [S.], L/Cpl. R.E.
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 SWEET, W. G. [A.], Cpl. R.A.F.
 TANNER, C. P. [A.], Capt. R.E.
 TAYLOR, A. ROLAND [A.], Pte. R.A.O.C.
 THIRSK, JOHN [S.], Lieut. R.A.
 THOMAS, NORMAN P. [A.], Major R.A.
 TROTTER, MATTHEW [L.], Major R.E.
 TURNBULL, ROBERT [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 TWEDDELL, N. [A.], Major R.A.
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 VOS, E. F. [A.], A/Sgt. S.A.A.F.
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 WHITAKER, ROBERT [S.], L/Bdr. R.A.
 WHITESIDE, W. J. [A.], Capt. Corps of Indian Engineers.
 WIDDUP, F. M. [A.], Gnr. R.A.
 WILLCOX, J. T. [S.], Officer Cadet R.E.
 WREN, L. [L.], Capt. Commanding Provost Coy.
 WRIGHT, HUBERT [A.], F/Lieut. R.A.F.V.R.

INVALIDED OUT OF THE ARMY

SINGLETON, W. A. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 VOLONTERIO, L. R. [A.], Spr. R.E.

Review of Periodicals

1941-42—I (continued)

HOUSING—continued.

AMERICAN CITY (N.Y.), 1941 Oct., p. 53 :
 "Demountable" housing for defence workers : small illustrations from T.V.A. pamphlet.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1941 Sept. 11, pp. 179-8 :
 Timber-framed housing, Westfield Village, Fort Wayne, U.S. : A. M. Strauss, architect.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1941 Sept. 4, p. 168-71 :
 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, Sept., p. 183 (extracts) ;
 BUILDER, Sept. 5, p. 208 ;
 JOURNAL R.I.B.A., Sept. :

R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee's Interim Report (No. 2) on Wartime housing.

BUILDER, 1941 Sept. 12, pp. 232-40 :
 "Safe" (wartime) housing, cross-wall unit system for a Clydeside scheme ; Sam Bunton, architect, based on O. N. Anup's principle. Full scale drawings.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1941 Sept. 11, pp. 184-5 :

BUILDER, Sept. 5, pp. 214-5 :

Wartime housing, Liverpool, by L. H. Keay [F.], city architect. Plans and perspectives of "part houses," ground floors only being built for occupation during war. Living room, 3 bedroom shelters and scullery in each "part house."

PENCIL POINTS (Stamford, Conn., and N.Y.), 1941 Aug., pp. 543-5 :
 Defence housing, Greenwood Village, near Trenton, U.S. : layout and type plans, by G. W. Iser.

CALIFORNIA ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE (San Francisco), 1941 Sept. pp. 33-6, etc. :

Housing for defense, Kearney Mesa project, Linda Vista, U.S.A. : "3,000 living units for defense." Including erection photos and construction data.

HOUSING AND PLANNING NEWS-BULLETIN, 1941 Nov.-Dec., pp. 13-15 :
 Housing problems after the war : article by an M.O.H.

FLATS

BAUWELT (Berlin), 1940 Vol. 32, No. 1, pp. 1-4 :
 Flats : practical experience in their construction. Article by F. Heynisch considering, *inter alia*, advantages of standardisation.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1941 Oct. 23, pp. 279-282 :
 Flats (Rosehill Court) at St. Helier, Carshalton ; by Harry Weston and R. Jelinek-Karl. Shops on ground floor ; cinema with café and dance-hall to be included.

SCHWEIZERISCHE BAUZEITUNG (Zürich), 1941 June 21, p. 292 :
 Blocks of flats in General-Wille-Strasse, Zürich-Engel, by Dr. L. Parnes. 2, 3 and 4-roomed flats with general restaurant.

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS, 1941 Sept. 16, p. 88 :
 Town planning control of flat buildings : paper read by J. C. Collings, town planning officer of Capetown.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (N.Y.), 1941 Aug., pp. 67-72 :
 Apartment houses : unit planning of individual tenancies, and comparisons of room uses.

IRISH BUILDER AND ENGINEER (Dublin), 1941 Aug. 30, p. 405 :

Charlemont St. rehousing, Dublin: article describing block of 13 workers' flats by Michael Scott for Charlemont St. Public Utility Society.

BUILDER, 1941 Nov. 7, pp. 414-7:
Flat housing scheme, Hammersmith (Becklow Gardens); F. D. Barton, borough engineer and surveyor.

CLUBS, HOTELS, HOSTELS

BUILDER, 1941 Nov. 14, pp. 440-1:
Y.M.C.A. building, Bristol (Kingswood); by E. H. Button [F.].

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (N.Y.), 1941 Sept., pp. 41-54:
Students' union building (Coffmann Memorial), University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; office of C. H. Johnston, architects-engineers, Prof. Roy Jones (University's Dept. of Architecture), consultant.

ARKKITEHTI (Helsinki), 1941 No. 4, pp. 51-4:
Hotel incorporating cinema and shops, in Finland (reinforced concrete); Aarne Ervi, architect.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (N.Y.), 1941 Oct., pp. 63-66:
Roadside hotel of detached blocks, resembling a holiday camp—St. Elmo Hotel, near Austin, U.S.; Arthur Fehl, architect.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1941 Nov. 14, p. 109:
BUILDER, Nov. 14, p. 445:
Hostels for industrial war workers; lecture by Gordon Stephenson [A.] to Housing Centre.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1941 Sept. 5, pp. 142-3;
ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, Sept. 11, pp. 181-3;
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, Sept., pp. 189-90;
BUILDER, Sept. 5, pp. 210-12:

Hostel for agricultural workers, Princes Risborough, by Minoprio & Spence [F.F.], dormitory with 50 beds, dining, recreation, staff rooms. Plans, based on standard prepared by Ministry of Works, also illustrated.

PUBLIC WORKS OF SOUTH AFRICA (Johannesburg), 1941 Aug., pp. 11-14:

Hostel (municipal) for native workers, Denver, Johannesburg: by city engineer's departments.

CALIFORNIA ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE (San Francisco), 1941 Apr., pp. 28-30, 46:

Hostel for National Youth Administration, San Luis Obispo; R. J. Neutra, consulting architect.

COUNTRY AND SMALL HOUSES

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1941 Nov. 20, pp. 341-6:

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, Nov., pp. 132-4:
Country house at Galby, Leics., of hockey-club shape; by Raymond McGrath [F.].

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1941 Sept. 12, p. 155:
Cottage for childless households, semi-bungalow type; Edwin Gunn [F.], architect.

DOMESTIC DEPENDENCIES TO BUILDINGS

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1941 Oct. 24, pp. 49-52:
Works cafeteria, place unstated; by E. D. Mills [A.], Anne Simon, assistant.

DETAILS

PENCIL POINTS (Stamford, Conn., and N.Y.), 1941 Sept., pp. 602-3:
Window boxes: data sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

TASK (Cambridge, Mass., students), 1941 Summer, pp. 34-7:
Education should combine independence with cooperation: article by Walter Gropius, now chairman of Harvard School of Architecture.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1941 Sept. 18, pp. 197-202:
"Liverpool in war": views showing the University School of Architecture and its Dept. of Civic Design in operation.

THEORY

SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (Johannesburg), 1941 July, pp. 241-72:

"Constructivism and architecture: a new chapter in the history of formal building"—article by Rex Martienssen, illustrated. Environment; volume construction; action in space; window and wall; space organisation; the elements of exhibition; the mechanics of space continuity; volume measure and scale; Le Corbusier and constructivism; 'satisfaction de l'esprit'; directions. Also a bibliography.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1941 Nov., pp. 129-131, Dec.:
"The sensation of space": article by Ernő Goldfinger, with diags. showing visual effects of objects.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1941 Nov., pp. 151-2:
Change of style in the work of the individual architect: in Donner's "Criticism" notes.

SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (Johannesburg), 1941 Aug., pp. 274-85:

The Greek idea of beauty: article by Heather Martienssen, illustrated.

ARCHITECTURA S.S.S.R. (Moscow), 1941 No. 3, pp. 55-70:
The use of colour in ancient Russian architecture, article by P. Moximov; followed by Polychromy in Central Asian architecture, article by V. Lavrov, and Coloured stucco in architectural design, article by G. Bissosovski: all illustrated.

PRESERVATION, CONVERSION

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1941 Sept., pp. 91-2:
Aesthetics of additions to old buildings: article by Peter Donner, in continuation of Criticism series.

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED, 1941 Aug., p. 114:
Cinema (partly built) converted into a factory, by R. W. Cooper [F.].

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

BUILDER, 1941 Oct. 3, p. 301; Oct. 10:
Architectural organisation: "a case for revision and preparation": article by N. Martin-Kaye [F.].

BUILDER, 1941 Oct. 17, p. 343:
"The status of the architect": leader.

PENCIL POINTS (Stamford, Conn., and N.Y.), 1941 Feb., p. 35—, onward; Aug., pp. 517-8, onward:

Public relations section; by D. Knickerbacker Boyd.

BUILDING INDUSTRIES SURVEY (B.I.N.C.), vi, 1940-41, No. 4, pp. 79-94, and succeeding issues:

Economics of building: applied to the Dominions and Colonies.

(No. 4) Australia; (1941-42, No. 1) West Indies.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1941 Nov. 14, p. 99:

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, Nov. 20, pp. 346-8, 335:

BUILDER, Nov. 14, pp. 438-9;

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., Nov., p. 3—:

Building legislation—structural: R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee's Interim Report No. 3, and comments.

BUILDING SCIENCE

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., 1941 Oct., pp. 205-6:
Science and technological advance applied to building. Paper to British Association by R. Fitzmaurice.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 1941 Sept., pp. 185-8:
Temporary and prefabricated wartime buildings: including "demountable" houses for T.V.A., hostels, and shops (all entered elsewhere).

CONCRETE, 1941 Sept., pp. 365-74:

Wartime buildings of reinforced-concrete frames: system invented by C. W. Glover. Diagrams and constructional views. Also "shadowless" framed building for camouflage purposes with convex roof outlines.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 1941 Nov., pp. 226-7:
"Rebuilding Britain": article outlining problems and possibilities of post-war building, by Sir Ernest Simon, Deputy-Chairman of the M. of W. & B's Central Council for Works and Buildings, and a member of the Economic Advisory Council.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1941 Sept. 11, p. 187:
Asphalt roof cracking under camouflage paint: question and answer.

CONCRETE, 1941 Oct., pp. 396-7:
Loads on timber columns and beams: graph and note, by R. H. L. Sung.

BUILDING PRACTICE, INCLUDING STANDARDISATION

MASTER BUILDER, 1941 Sept., pp. 463-470:
Rebuilding Chatsworth House: 17th-century "costs" sheet. By F. H. Brindley.

BAUWELT (Berlin), 1940 Vol. 31, No. 16, pp. 245-6, 248:
Standard national structural forms: article describing investigations begun before 1939 for development of standardisation in housing. An important reference. (Reference from B.S.A. xiv, 316.)

MATERIALS; PREFABRICATION

JOURNAL, INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, 1941 Sept., pp. 177-192:

Some properties of insulating materials: article by Ezer Griffiths, with long table of materials and shorter temperature tables.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (N.Y.), 1941 Aug., pp. 73-8, 93-5 & (advt.) 46:

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (N.Y.), Aug., pp. 37-40:
Priority of supplies in the U.S. (A.F.): "Priorities": summary of shortages and substitute materials or fittings (small diags. and views);

also housing priority article. (A. Rec. :) What priorities mean to building, article by R. W. Sherman.

TASK (Cambridge, Mass., students), 1941 Summer, pp. 13-19 : Prefabrication : article by R. L. Davison, director of housing research to J. B. Pierce foundation.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (N.Y.), 1941 Sept., pp. 64-68 : "Prefabrication needs the architect" : illustrated article by Miles L. Colean.

NATIONAL BUILDER, 1941 Oct., pp. 51-4 : Prefabrication : methods already tried out. Pt. 4 in "Housing in the future" series.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (N.Y.), 1941 Aug., pp. 107, (advt.) 44 : Prefabricated houses for defence : six months' review.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (N.Y.), 1941 Sept., pp. 188-9, &c. : 208-9 : Prefabricated housing, Indian Head, U.S.—small views. Portable and demountable units—small plans and views.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 1941 July, Aug., Sept., &c. :

Timber : in F. Townsend's Components. (Sept. :) Including beetle, preservatives, tabulated dimensions, weights, and moisture contents, and short bibliogs. (Oct. :) Plywood and wood-fibre boards.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1941 Nov., pp. 153-4 : The Kentish thatchler : article in Thomas Hennell's Country Craftsmen series, which started in March issue.

BUILDER, 1941 Sept., pp. 366-370 : Building plastics—a Scottish development, by S. Bunton. With plans of standardised house units.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 1941 Nov., pp. 241—, and subsequent issues :

Iron and steel : articles in the "Components" serial issue.

CONSTRUCTION

BUILDER, 1941 Sept. 26, pp. 287-9 : Mechanical erection and assembly of structural elements : in R. C. Butler's Wartime building practice : Housing—construction sub-series.

BUILDER, 1941 Oct. 24, p. 375 : Oct. 31 : Moulded in situ construction : jointing of prefabricated units : in R. C. Butler's Mechanized building construction sub-series.

ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 1941 Sept. 26, pp. 337-9, and subsequent issues :

Practical brickwork : series of articles by Edgar Lucas. Also (p. 352) items in Dictionary of building hints.

PENCIL POINTS (Stanford, Conn., and N.Y.), 1941 Oct., pp. 615-50 : "Uses of glass" : types of fenestration and internal screens, panel and louvred.

BUILDING, 1941 Nov., pp. 265-7 : Surface finishes of concrete : illustrated article by Stanley Heaps [F.].

KENTIKU ZASSI (Journal I.J.A.) (Tokyo), 1941 June, pp. 436-47 : German standard (DIN 1052) on "Calculations and design specifications for wooden constructions."

CALIFORNIA ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE (San Francisco), 1941 Oct., pp. 23-5 :

Prefabricated plywood houses for workers at San Diego : layout and small progress photos.

SANITARY SCIENCE AND EQUIPMENT, PROOFING

ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 1941 Oct. 24, pp. 452-4, and subsequent issue :

Frosty weather and domestic plumbing : articles by Joseph D. Incalfe.

BUILDING INDUSTRIES, 1941 Oct., pp. 18-20, and subsequent issue :

Day-time lighting in industry : article by J. Bertram, of the British Thomson-Houston laboratory : views.

BAUWELT (Berlin), 1940 Vol. 31, No. 43, pp. 681-3 :

Heating and the heat insulation of houses : article by L. Sautter.

JOURNAL, INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, 1941 Sept., pp. 193-206 :

District heating, its relation to housing and town planning, by Donald V. H. Smith (extract from I. of E. & S. in Scotland paper) : with brief economic statistics, and table of existing European stations.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER, 1941 Sept., pp. 94-96 ; 97-101 :

District central-heating and hot-water supply, Reykjavik, Iceland (adopted 1930). "American district heating lessons for Britain" : article, with diagram, by Cyril Tasker.

JOURNAL, CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 1941 Oct., pp. 265-8 :

Domestic hot-water supply : notes by Lt.-Col. S. H. Page.

NUESTRA ARQUITECTURA (Buenos Ayres), 1941 July (No. 7), pp. 245-7, (advt.) 154 :

Construction of fireplace chimneys : article, diagrams and view.

KENTIKU ZASSI (Tokyo), 1941 July, pp. 535-9 :

Noise reduction by "labyrinth" system sound-traps.

ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 1941 Sept. 5, p. 255 :

Rat-proofing buildings : article by A. T. L.

BUILDING, 1941 Sept., pp. 222-4 :

"Why?"—bugs. Article by A. H. Barnes [F.], with vermin-proof door-frame and skirting mouldings.

HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME MANAGEMENT, 1941 Sept., p. 174 :

"Destroy the pests." Article on destruction of cockroaches, ants, crickets and mosquitoes by F. W. Murray.

A.R.P., WAR DAMAGE (INCLUDING REPAIR, REBUILDING)

PROCEEDINGS OF ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, xxxi pt. ii, No. 145, 1941, pp. 262-79 :

The Physics of air raids : lecture by Prof. J. D. Bernal. Diagrams, and views of glass fractures.

BUILDING, 1941 Nov., pp. 272-4 :

A.R.P. in building : article in A. H. Barnes [F.]'s "Why?" series.

ARQUITECTURA (Habana), 1941 Aug., pp. 246-58 :

Passive defence : article, with views of English precautions, including the tunnel shelters at Ramsgate.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER, 1941 Nov., pp. 147-8 :

Heating a.r. shelters—"Points to watch" : short anonymous article.

ANTIQUARIES JOURNAL, 1941 July, pp. 185-96 :

War damage to ancient buildings, especially in London, with suggestions as to the reconstruction of city churches : in the anniversary address by A. W. Clapham.

JOURNAL OF INCORPORATED CLERKS OF WORKS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1941 Oct., p. 100 :

War Damage Act, 1941 : lecture by the Hon. Dougall Meston to I.A.A.S., with full discussion.

JOURNAL, AIR RAID PROTECTION INSTITUTE, 1941 Aug., pp. 193-208 :

War damage and post-war reconstruction : paper by W. L. B. Lovett [F.].

BUILDER, 1941 Sept. 5, p. 217 and subsequent issues :

Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) (Amendment) Act, 1941. Series of articles by W. T. Creswell, K.C. [Hon. A.].

JOURNAL, AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE, 1941 Oct., pp. 434-42 :

Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) (Amendment) Act, 1941 : memorandum by Harold B. Williams.

JOURNAL, CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 1941 Nov., pp. 325-35 :

Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) Acts, 1939 and 1941 : articles by S. Pascoe Hayward.

BUILDER, 1941 Sept. 19, pp. 266-7 :

Reconstruction of bombed Britain : lessons from the reconstruction of France, 1919. Article by B. S. Townroe [Hon. A.]

BUILDING INDUSTRIES SURVEY (B.I.N.C.), vii, 1941-42, No. 1, pp. 9-13 :

Financing reconstruction : article by J. L. Gibson.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1941 Sept. 19, p. 178 (text ref.) :

BUILDING, Oct., pp. 244-6, and shorter references :

"Firemen artists" exhibition (Auxiliary Fire Service), at Royal Academy, during September. (Short article by Arnold Whittick in BUILDING.)

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1941 Oct. 10, p. 19 ; Oct. 17, 24, Nov. 7 ; and other references :

War Artists' Exhibition at National Gallery. (Cf. earlier Topog-Exhibition there, already noted.)

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1941 Oct. 17, p. 30 (text ref.) :

Nov. 7 (illus.) :

Civil defence artists' exhibition, Cooling Galleries (open about Oct.-Nov.) : Pilgrim Trust exhibition (place unnamed). (Note also A.A. Exhibition of Members' Wartime sketches, Nov. 7, text ref.)

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1941 Oct. 3, p. 14 :

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., Oct., pp. 207-8 :

War damage repairs, professional fees : War Damage Commission's announcement. (Separate publication in Library.)

ENGINEERING

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (N.Y.), 1941 Sept., pp. 152-4 :

Hiwassee Dam, T.V.A. : R. A. Wank, head architect.

PLANNING, RECONSTRUCTION (IN BROAD SENSE)

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, 1941 Autumn, pp. 87-9 :

"Films for planning" : article by Paul Rotna on propaganda for the masses.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, INCLUDING (RE-PLANNING (WAR DAMAGE)

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (N.Y.), 1941 Sept., pp. 139-151 :

"Building's post-war pattern : No. 1, Planning" (using "building" in an all-inclusive sense).

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1941 Sept., pp. 82-8:

"Three-dimensional town-planning," first of two articles by Aileen and William Tatton-Brown dealing with some principles of town planning relevant to the reconstruction problem. Section headings: Traffic and its requirements; Roads, buildings and open spaces; The siting of large buildings; Planning with modern building technique.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1941 Sept. 4, pp. 171-2:

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, Sept., p. 183 (extracts);

BUILDER, Aug. 29, p. 188;

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., Sept.:

R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee's Interim report No. 1 on Planning and amenities.

BUILDER, 1941 Nov. 14, pp. 444-5:

Planning and amenities: lecture by W. R. Davidge [F.] on the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee's Interim Report No. 1.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1941 Oct. 16, pp. 255, 265, and shorter notices: British Association's Social and International Relations Conference. Leader and 2 papers on planning (Arup and Prof. Sargam Florence) in A.J.

Task (Cambridge, U.S., students), 1941 Summer, pp. 39-43, and subsequent issue:

"What kind of landscape for New England?" article by Christopher Turner, lecturer to Harvard School of Landscape Architecture.

JOURNAL OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 1941 Aug., p. 121—; Sept., p. 194—:

"After planning—what? development—by whom?" Articles by H. F. Chambers, pleading the merits of private enterprise.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, 1941 Autumn, pp. 79-82:

National atlas for Britain?—article by Prof. Eva Taylor.

BUILDING, 1941 Oct., pp. 228-9:

"National planning and the administrative agency" (advocating Plan before Council); by A. Trystan Edwards.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECT, 1941 Sept., pp. 445-7:

Planning for agriculture and industry: report on Mid- and East Lancashire, by F. C. Mears (paper to Royal Society of Arts). Maps and typical views.

AMERICAN CITY (N.Y.), 1941 Aug., p. 44:

City planning in the Soviet Union: article by A. Ivanitsky, with illustrative plans and views.

KEYSTONE (A.A.S.I.A.), 1941 Sept., pp. 11-13, and subsequent issues: "Planned Soviet cities": 3 short articles by Martin Lynn, from Soviet RUSSIA TO-DAY, published by the Socy. of Cultural Relations between America and the U.S.S.R.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1941 Oct. 16, pp. 258-9:

Soviet town planning: plan and view of two towns.

JOURNAL OF TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 1941 Sept.-Oct., pp. 200-3: Economic history of town planning, chief lessons; summary of a thesis (author unnamed), with bibliog.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1941 Oct. 10, p. 19:

BUILDER, Oct. 10, p. 332:

Town re-planning of Bristol: Housing Centre paper by J. N. Meredith [F.], city architect.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1941 Oct. 31, pp. 62-71:

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, Dec., p. 184, &c.:

BUILDER, Nov. 7, pp. 412-3:

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., Dec.:

and shorter notices in other journals:

"The place of preservation in a reconstruction programme": A.A. paper by John Summerson [A.].

JOURNAL OF TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 1941 Sept.-Oct., pp. 195-200:

"The re-distribution of settlement: development of existing small towns": article by A. E. Smailes, with map of England omitting large centres.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1941 Oct. 3, pp. 8-9, 11:

BUILDER, Sept. 26, pp. 279-81:

Civic centre for Birmingham: layout plans and model by William Haywood [F.], incorporating existing municipal office block by T. Cecil Howitt [F.]; with article giving history of scheme since 1927.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (12)

BLOOMFIELD: HENRY LANCELOT [A. 1922], Ministry of Works and Buildings, Abell House, S.W.1; "The Meal," Summerhill Lane, Haywards Heath, Sussex. Lt.-Col. P. Hopkins, A. Scott and Cecil Burns.

BLYTHIN: CHARLES FREDERICK [A. 1933], 77 Park Lane, Croydon; 1 George Street, Croydon. T. E. Scott, T. G. Crump and T. P. Bennett.

BRIDGWATER: DEREK LAWLEY [A. 1923], 42 Bruton Place, Berkeley Square, W.1; 37 Lansdowne Road, W.11. Professor C. H. Reilly, Henry M. Fletcher and Darcy Braddell.

FOWLES: ALEC JOHN, F.S.I. [A. 1931], 14 Cromwell Place, South Kensington, S.W.7; 18 Woodcroft, Greenford, Middlesex. W. L. Eves, H. Kenchington and D. H. Burles.

LUMSDEN: DAVID ADAMS [A. 1922], Theatre Royal Chambers, New Street, Birmingham; Wilney Manor, Solihull, Birmingham. L. E. Harper, E. C. Bewlay and F. Wager.

LYNCH: THOMAS JOSEPH [A. 1932], School of Building, Brixton, S.W.4; 62 Grennell Road, Sutton, Surrey. R. M. Pigott, O. P. Milne and P. Phipps.

MARDEN: FRED [A. 1931], Architect to the Hope Brewery Co., Ltd., Daybrook, Notts; 43 Tower Road, Burton-on-Trent. Dr. H. V. Lancaster, T. A. Lodge and W. Stirrup.

MITCHELL: CAPT. EDWARD ARNOLD [A. 1922], 42 Bruton Place, Berkeley Square, W.1. Arnold Mitchell, Joseph Emberton and P. W. Hubbard.

REW: NOEL ACKROYD [A. 1920], 219 High Street, Berkhamsted, Herts. H. I. Merriman, W. H. Ansell and P. G. Hayward.

RICE: EDWIN MARSHALL [A. 1933], The School of Architecture, The Schools of Technology, Art and Commerce, Oxford; Elm Cottage, First Turn, Wolvecote, Oxford. T. L. Dale, T. Rayson and Prof. Patrick Abercrombie.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

COX: FRANK JAMES, 15 Elizabeth Street, S.W.1; Chestnut Cottage, Tanglewood Close, Bushey Heath, Middlesex. T. Wallis, A. H. Molerley and C. E. Elcock.

WALTERS: JAMES HENRY, 19 Morley Street, Congleton; "Merrivale," Congleton. E. T. Watkin, B. Waterhouse and A. Booth.

AS ASSOCIATES (8)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

ANDERSON: GEORGE JOHNSTONE [Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen], 2 Viewfield Avenue, Aberdeen. R. L. Rolfe, James B. Nicol and A. G. R. Mackenzie.

BELL: PHILIP EDWARD [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], 84 Vivian Avenue, Hendon Central, N.W.4. J. Addison, J. K. Hicks and L. A. Chackett.

CHRISTOIDES: COSTAS LOIZOS, B.Civ.Eng., B.Arch. [University of Liverpool], 1 Talbot Gardens, Neston, The Wirral, Cheshire. Prof. L. B. Budden, J. E. Marshall and H. Tnearle.

COOPER: MRS. LORNA C. [Victoria University, Manchester], 104 Fog Lane, Didsbury, Manchester. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, J. P. Nunn and F. L. Halliday.

CORR: FRANCIS MICHAEL [University of Liverpool], 11 Melrose Terrace, Waterside, London E.C.7, N. Ireland. Prof. L. B. Budden, B. A. Miller and J. E. Marshall.

GRAVEN: ERIC GEORGE [Leeds School of Architecture], 10 Bideford Avenue, Leeds 8, Yorkshire. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

MEADOWS: WALTER [University of Liverpool], 70 Ellesmere Road, Pemberton, Wigan. Prof. L. B. Budden, J. E. Marshall and F. N. Velarde.

TODD: KENNETH JACK [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], "Birbridge," Brighton Road, Lancing, Sussex. J. Addison, J. K. Hicks and L. A. Chackett.

AS LICENTIATES (6)

BAKER: GEORGE WILLIAM, Engineer and Surveyor's Department, Easington Rural District Council, Council Offices, Easington, Co. Durham; 8 The Grove, Easington Village, Co. Durham. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

BURGESS: HORACE CLAUDE, Ministry of Works and Buildings; 60 Russell Road, Woking, Surrey. G. Drysdale, Thos. E. Scott and Charles J. Mole.

PALFREY: ARTHUR, P.A.S.I., c/o Messrs. R. M. Challice & Son, 7 B-dford Circus, Exeter; 8 Feltrim Avenue, Topsham Road, Exeter. J. Challice, J. Bennett and E. E. Kemys-Jeakin.

PERRIAM: GILBERT HAROLD ALFRED, 53 Haymarket, S.W.1; "Lyn-

Membership Lists

ELECTION: FEBRUARY 1942

An election of candidates for membership will take place in February 1942. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Byelaws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Thursday, 22 January.

croft," St. Mary's Road, Ditton Hill, Surrey. H. C. Fread, J. W. Spink and A. Blomfield Jackson.

STUART: CHARLES HECTOR, c/o J. Brian Cooper, Esq., 177 Corporation Street, Birmingham; 21 Bent Avenue, Harborne, Birmingham, 32. J. Brian Cooper and the President and Secretary of the Birmingham and Five Counties A.A. under Byelaw 3 (a).

WRIGHT: WILLIAM NEWCOME, J.P., F.S.I., 164 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; Whitecrofts, Woodside Lane, N. Finchley, N.12. Sir Banister Fletcher, W. T. Curtis and H. W. Burchett.

ELECTION: DECEMBER 1941

The following candidates for membership were elected in December 1941.

AS FELLOWS (3)

CULPIN: CAPTAIN CLIFFORD EWART [J. 1929], Bedford.
FITCH: CYRIL HENRY [J. 1939].
HIGGS: HAROLD JOHN [J. 1920].

AS ASSOCIATES (20)

ALSOPI: HOWARD GARNET, Melbourne, Australia.
BODGEN: GEOFFREY CRUSE.
BRIDGE: ARNOLD ERNEST, Melbourne, Australia.
CHAVASSE: JOSEPH RAYMOND, Wolverhampton.
CHEW: ROBERT ERIC JONES.
CHUBB: MISS BARBARA, Ilkley.
COOK: LESLIE WILLIAM.
CULLEN: JAMES GARROWAY, Bathgate.
FELDEN: LIEUT. FRANK, Oldham.
GROSSERT: THOMAS SHARP, Pencaitland.
MURRAY: 2ND LIEUT. FRANCIS, R.E., Elgin.
PADGET: HERBERT, Dip. Arch. (Leeds), Wakefield.
PALMER: MISS BARBARA MARY REEVES.
SARRON: BERNARD.
STAMMERS: JOHN RICHARD, B.A. (Arch.) Hons.
STEEL: JOHN, Renfrew.
SUTTON: JOHN BLIGH, Dip. Arch., Sydney, Australia.
TERRY: LESLIE JAMES.
WIDDICOMBE: ROBERT ARMSTRONG, Wellington, New Zealand.
YOUNG: JOHN SAMUEL AUCKLAND, B.A. (Hons. Arch.), Manchester.

AS LICENTIATES (17)

BAILEY: HAROLD FRANK.
BURN: FREDERICK HENRY.
COPPOCK: VINCENT.
COURTNEY-DYER: KENNETH PATRICK JAMES, Salisbury.
DENTON-SMITH: DONALD CHARLES, Cambridge.
HANDOVER: FREDERICK WILLIAM, P.A.S.I.
HAYTER: HENRY GEORGE, Southampton.
HESKETH: HUBERT ARTHUR, Wirtal.
KELLY: JOHN EDWARD.
LEES: PHILIP GORDON, Senny Bridge.
MACALISTER: DONALD.
PAGET: PAUL.
PIERPOINT: LEONARD, P.A.S.I., Wigan.
SOIMENOW: MICHAEL.
TROBRIDGE: HUBERT FRANK.
WARDER: DONALD, P.A.S.I., Reading.
WILTSHIRE: WILLIAM, F.S.I.

ELECTION: APRIL 1942

An election of candidates for membership will take place in April 1942. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, 6 April, 1942.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOW (1)

SHROFF: NARIMAN BEJANI [J. 1933], Consulting Architect to Government of Punjab, P.W.D. Secretariat, Lahore India; 13a Warris Road, Lahore, India. H. Foster King, J. R. Anderson and B. Brentford.

AS ASSOCIATE (1)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

ORCHISTON: BRUCE ELWYN [University College, Auckland, New Zealand], 8 Tawa Street, Eastbourne, Wellington, New Zealand. W. Gray Young, John T. Mair and W. M. Page.

AS LICENTIATE (1)

ALEXANDER: LUDOVIC JOHN GRANT, 205 College Street, Asheville, North Carolina, U.S.A.; "Hill Crest," P.O. Box 1234, Asheville, N.C. S. G. Alexander and applying for nomination by the Council under Byelaw 3 (d).

Notices

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members' subscriptions, Students' and Subscribers' contributions became due on 1 January 1942.

The amounts are as follows:—

Fellows	£5 5 0
Associates	£3 3 0
Licentiates	£3 3 0
Students	£1 1 0
Subscribers	£1 1 0

NOTE.—By a resolution of the Council dated 20 July 1931 the subscriptions of R.I.B.A. members in the transoceanic Dominions who are also members of Allied Societies in those Dominions are reduced to the following amounts as from 1 January 1932:—

Fellows	£3 3 0
Associates	£2 2 0
Licentiates	£2 2 0

Members who are already registered under the Architects' Registration Act 1931 are reminded that the annual renewal fee of 10s. became due on 1 January 1942 and should be forwarded direct to the Registrar The Architects' Registration Council, 68 Portland Place, W.1.

COMPOSITION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Fellows, Associates and Licentiates of the Royal Institute may become Life Members by compounding their respective annual subscriptions on the following basis:—

For a Fellow by a payment of £73 10s. (70 guineas).

For an Associate or Licentiate by a payment of £44 2s. (42 guineas) with a further payment of £29 8s. (28 guineas) on being admitted as a Fellow.

In the case of members in the transoceanic Dominions who are members of Allied Societies in those Dominions, the following basis will operate:—

For a Fellow by a payment of £52 10s. (50 guineas).

For an Associate or Licentiate by a payment of £31 10s. (30 guineas) with a further payment of £21 (20 guineas) on being admitted as a Fellow.

Provided always that in the case of a Fellow or Associate the above compositions are to be reduced by £1 1s. per annum for every complete year of membership of the Royal Institute after the first five years and in the case of a Licentiate by £1 1s. per annum for every complete year of membership of the Royal Institute, with a minimum composition of £6 6s. in the case of Fellows and £4 4s. in the case of Associate and Licentiates.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Byelaw 21, the following have ceased to be members of the R.I.B.A.:—

<i>As Fellow</i>	Percy Rogers Cooke.
Frederick Charles Moscrop-Young.	James Percy Crosby.
	William Arthur Downe.
<i>As Associates</i>	Edward Augustine Garrett.
Roderick Nelson Guy.	Montague Charles Glover.
Barbara Kollerström.	Charles Arthur Hall.
Tom Rothwell.	Denis O'Donoghue Hanna.
Andrew Tebbutt Spence.	Duncan Harvey.
Neil McMartin Stewart.	Francis Heath.
Harrison Russell Thompson.	Arthur James Hoyland.
	Joseph Frederick Hunt.
<i>As Licentiates</i>	William Hynam.
George Arnold Stanley Atkinson.	Harold Samuel Knopp.
Gerald Joseph Bolland.	John Pickering.
Thomas Brameld.	Blunden Shadbolt.
Bruce Leonard Burge.	Granville F. Siegerts.
Donald John Cameron.	Henry Smith.
Wilfrid Lawson Carter.	Victor Jacques Wenning.
George James Robinson Claridge.	Ernest Homer Wigley.
Cyrille Joseph Corblet.	Arthur Leslie Yerbury.

MEMBERS' COLUMN

MEMBERS [F. & J.], at present in the provinces, have attractive well-furnished office to let in London, quiet central position. Would accept low rental, £15 quarterly, with a view to reciprocal interests. Box 6121. c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

MESSRS. H. C. HUGHES & PETER BICKNELL, 1 Tunwell's Court, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, are closing their office for the duration of the war from 17 January.

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